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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Ottawa Achieves Freer Trade

London Likes-Dislikes Pacts

Japan Has a 'Monroe Doctrine'

July Shows Big Job Pick-Up

Women Take Greenland's Icies

OTTAWA appears almost deserted after the four busy weeks of the Imperial Economic Conference. The bilateral agreements signed by the heads of delegations at the closing plenary session make clear the policy that has been followed. This is freer trade by means of reciprocal tariff preferences among nations of the British Commonwealth, rather than higher protection against the outside world. Trade within the Empire has unquestionably been promoted. Foreign nations, such as the United States, Argentina, and Russia, have suffered. A world economic conference is coming. The Ottawa meet clarifies the British Empire's view of its own situation—and probably opens the door for world understanding to come in.

¶ London publishes the trade agreements reached at Ottawa and gives them a mixed reception. Conservatives justify Stanley Baldwin's claim of bringing about the spiritual unity of the British Empire. Liberals are critical. Labor, the official Opposition, condemns the results in toto. The British leaders are accused of having sent up the cost of home production, of having riveted instead of loosened the excessive tariffs. In Canada, too, clouds lower. Premier Bennett made a great fight for his stand and won it; now former Premier Mackenzie King will attempt to tear his work to pieces. Hard-fighting politicians probably wonder when they suffer most—in winning their battles or in carrying to the home folks the glorious fruits of victory.

¶ Japan's opposition to the action of the League and the United States in the Far East finds a new form. Count Yasuya Uchida, Foreign Minister, will enunciate in the Diet a vigorous "Monroe Doctrine for the Orient." This view foresees development through the "most amicable cooperation" of Japan, China, and Manchukuo, when the doctrine can be made effective and powerful. But how Japan, under its present policy, is to win anything amicable from China, or how it is to persuade China, amicably or unamicably, to recognize Manchukuo is an added puzzle—is just one more mystery in a mystery-crowded Orient.

¶ Capt. James Allan Mollison, Scottish flier, makes the first east-to-west solo flight across the Atlantic from Ireland to Saint John, N. B., and hops on down to New York. His tiny plane shatters four records. And now he will attempt a fifth record by flying straight back to Croydon, Eng. Captain Mollison gives practical appraisal of these repeated and fearful flights across the Atlantic—they are necessary so that tomorrow's traveler may swing over without fear.

¶ The United States Employment Service finds that July witnessed the year's first really noticeable expansion in industrial activity. Boot and shoe factories, textile mills, woolen, worsted, silk and rayon factories lead in putting men and women back to work. Two encouraging features outstand—Many plants go back to full good times forces; the jobs appear to be permanent.

¶ Wang Chang-wei announces his temporary resumption of the chief post in the Nanking Cabinet. He is still unhappy, not having got rid of Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang, but says he resumes to prevent a revolt. Chiang Kai-shek refuses to accept Marshal Chang's invitation to take command in North China, saying Communist threats hold him at Hankow. Japan halts its invasion of Jehol Province, but the purpose is now plain. Manchukuo, which one day is thin air and the next day bristles with state manifestoes, tells Jehol what to expect—Manchukuo will itself generously take it in.

¶ Women, women everywhere—and four conquer Greenland's icy mountains. Of course there were men along; they were needed. But Louise A. Boyd led that expedition and Winifred MacIntosh Menzies shares its wonders with Monitor readers, beginning today. Just when the Danish-Norwegian dispute makes real Greenland information all important the women produce it. These mappers of desperate geography minimize their big accomplishments—All in the day's work, say they.

¶ Italy hears Gen. Italo Balbo, Air Minister, declare that his country will agree that all airplanes be limited to 1430 pounds, or will agree to no limiting at all. His contention is that any heavier plane, however commercial, can at once be used for carrying bombs. This limit would mean an end to all important commercial flying. What a seemingly unnecessary price to pay—Like asking the world to give up ice cream because a misplaced freezerful is said permanently to have disqualified a cow.

Shoes to Be Tapped With Banana Waste

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Montego Bay, Jamaica
B. W. I.

WALKING on banana peels may not be as slippery a process as it sounds when a factory here begins producing shoe soles, among others, made from banana waste.

This waste, which now is burned, with fiber from the sisal plant, which grows in Jamaica's dry plains, will be used to manufacture brown paper and a form of tough cardboard. From the cardboard will be made the shoe soles and many other articles now made of leather.

Wang Resumes Yuan Post As 'Duty to China'

Japanese Begin Attack on Jehol—Tang's Troops to Defend Capital

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Aug. 22—Mr. Wang Ching-wei, returning from Nanking yesterday from the Kuling conference, announced temporary resumption of his post as president of the Executive Yuan "as a duty to China."

Mr. Wang's decision was apparently influenced by a threatened military revolt in Canton as well as north China if political changes are attempted now.

The Japanese invasion of Jehol has halted temporarily political maneuvers which threatened far-reaching internal dissensions.

Nanking was officially informed that the Japanese started the Jehol attack Saturday capturing Nanling, 30 miles eastward of Chaoyang, capital city of the Governor of Jehol, Gen. Tang Yu-lin.

Japanese airplanes dropped posters of Chaoyang ordering General Tang Yu-lin to withdraw the garrison within three days. Nanking is informed that Gen. Tang Yu-lin's troops resisted at Nanling and are prepared to defend Chaoyang, but expect defeat unless they receive reenforcements. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek declined Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang's plea to come to Peiping to direct defense, and returned to Hankow, declaring the Communist menace compels his presence there.

The Manchukuo Government has insisted for months that Jehol is part of the new state, the Great Wall marking the boundary, and, therefore, claims the right to subjugate the "rebels."

The Japanese are not expected to extend operations beyond Jehol, and North China commanders apparently are not attempting to reinforce Gen. Tang Yu-lin.

Japan's Industrialists Alarmed at Yen's Fall

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Aug. 22—The Diet convened preliminarily today, adjourning after routine organization. The Emperor will formally open proceedings tomorrow, and the ministerial address will follow on Wednesday.

The Nichi Nichi confirms the report that the Foreign Minister, Count Yasuya Uchida, would reiterate his Asiatic Monroe Doctrine, based on triple coöperation of China, Manchukuo and Japan, and forecasts that his speech will contain these six main points: First, diplomatic questions subsequent to recognition of Manchukuo; second, triangular relationship of China, Japan and Manchukuo; third, Japan's policy in regard to the League of Nations; fourth, explanation of Dr. Akira Ariyoshi's appointment as Minister to China and Gen. Nuboyoshi Muto's appointment as envoy to Manchukuo; fifth, disarmament developments at Geneva; sixth, report on the special Russo-Japanese fisheries agreement.

The Nichi Nichi believes foreign-exchange stabilization will be the biggest issue before the Diet, declaring Osaka industrialists are alarmed at the yen's fall, and insist that the Government undertake the most drastic control of trade and exchange rates and prohibit all import luxuries.

Quit Buying of Bootlegger, Plea of Unitarian Society

Nation-Wide Appeal Made to Patriotic Citizens to End Absurdity of Illegally Purchasing Liquor While Crying Against Crime Increase

Wets who call prohibition an encouragement to crime and slip money surreptitiously into the hands of bootleggers are standing on an absurd platform, in the opinion of Mrs. Richard C. Cabot, president of the Unitarian Temperance Society.

Mrs. Cabot's condemnation of those who patronize bootleggers was the opening wedge in a nation-wide appeal for dry law observance sounded today by the society and signed by 15 prominent men and women of outstanding reputation in civic, religious and educational affairs. It is hoped to start the wheels of a coast-to-coast movement to cut off the profits of the bootlegger and thus curb crime at one of its prevalent sources.

"National prohibition is an attempt to make safety greater, surer," Mrs. Cabot declared. "It is, however, a method, not an end in itself.

"Some of the people I respect most, including Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr., think prohibition has failed. I believe this a nearsighted view. Their spyglass seems focused on New York, rather than on Kansas or Utah, and on the inconsiderable rich rather than on the workers of our country.

"The bootlegger is not in business for anything but the citizen's money. Stop buying and he stops existing. Does not the conclusion follow irresistibly that there should be no more illegal buying if the citizen loves his country?

"A man who declares he is horrified at the flames burning down the State House does not surreptitiously add fuel to the flames. A man who condemns the bootlegger must not slip money into the hands of the bootlegger so as to make him more powerful."

Mrs. Cabot's statements were echoed in the appeal sent out by the society today to newspapers, religious publications and civic organizations all over the country. In brief, the bulletin called attention to the responsibilities of wets and drys to the duties of citizenship, not to take their stands either as wet or dry but as a civic-minded unit looking to the best interests and well being of the nation.

The society asks the "wet" which he values more highly, the constitution and all that it stands for, or a coveted cocktail, "to secure which, you contribute to the creation and maintenance of the criminal underworld which illegally traffics in liquor."

While stressing its respect for the opinions of citizens who do not believe that the Eighteenth Amendment belongs in the Constitution, the society condemned those who take steps to oppose it in direct defiance of law rather than by taking recourse to their legal rights of working for repeal or modification.

FEDERAL LOANS REACH $46,711,056 IN 10-DAY PERIOD

Banks, Building and Loan and Other Groups Get Aid From R. F. C.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—During the 10-day period from July 21 to July 31, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation loaned $46,711,056 to banks, building and loan associations, railroads and other agencies.

The first report of the corporation, made public today by Mr. South Trimble, clerk of the House of Representatives, was accompanied by a letter signed by the chairman of the corporation, Mr. Atlee Pomerene, showing that 437 loans, totaling $45,057,556, had been made during the 10-day period and increases in loans authorized prior to July 21 had totaled $1,653,500.

The letter said of the total amount loaned, $32,990,180 was authorized to banks and trust companies, including $284,900 to aid in the reorganization of closed banks; $104,309 to agriculture credit corporations; $3,088,650 to building and loan associations; $2,247,500 to insurance companies; $90,000 to a joint stock land bank; $530,716 to livestock credit corporations; $747,000 to mortgage loan companies, and $6,862,700 to railroads.

Institutions receiving $500,000 or more were as follows: The National Trust & Savings Bank of America, San Francisco, $3,800,000; Union Trust Company, Cleveland, $1,500,000; Winters National Bank & Trust Company, Dayton, $1,700,000; Commercial National Bank, Washington, D. C., $600,000; Erie, Penna., Trust Company, $500,000; Farmers Trust Company, Lancaster, Penna., $753,810; East Tennessee National Bank, Knoxville, $500,000; Union Indemnity Company of New Orleans, $350,000; Missouri State Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, $850,000; Hibernia Mortgage Company, Incorporation, New Orleans, $500,000; Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company, $5,000,000; Denver & Rio Grande, $1,000,000.

The smallest loan was $1500 to the Washington State Bank of Washington, Ark. In Massachusetts the Framingham Trust Company received $100,000.

NEW CONTROL OF CAPITALISM FOUND NEEDED

Is Fundamentally Sound, Harvard Man Says, in Spite of Faults

By ROLAND HALL SHARP

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 22—Increased social organization of American industry on lines somewhere between extremes of more than 50 plans now before the country, is foreseen by Prof. Edwin F. Gay of Harvard University.

"A great social force with dynamic possibilities is before us," the economic historian told his round table on planning at the Institute of Politics, here. In dealing with this force, Professor Gay believes there are practical limits within which control may be applied with beneficial results.

At the outset, he discards all proposals, starting with an assumption that the capitalist—or as he prefers to put it, the competitive—system, has broken down. That system is still dominant, he contends. It needs further adjustment and more social control, but is still fundamentally sound, in his opinion.

Professor Gay also denies that individualistic competition has resulted in "capitalistic chaos." It is a mistake to assert that "capitalism is fundamentally unsystematic," he adds. Planning and "scientific management" have grown up within industry itself. To be sure, growth has been piece-meal and irregular. But now, "by reason of its own inner logic of development," the system is "needing and seeking correlation."

Proposals to this end, put forward by busines men, legislators,

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Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

31 — Would Workingmen Have More Freedom to Drink If the Eighteenth Amendment Were Repealed?

THOSE in the lower and less responsible positions probably would. The members of what is sometimes called the industrial reserve army, who are hired when extra men are needed and promptly fired as soon as they can be spared, could drink as often as they could find time and money.

Workingmen in responsible positions, however, would be prohibited from drinking by their own employers. Mr. Atterbury and other railroad presidents may insist on "personal liberty" for themselves but their own trainmen would have no more personal liberty under repeal than under prohibition. These great magnates prefer to do their own prohibiting. Under government prohibition they are treated exactly as their employees.

As civilization advances, all positions tend to become responsible positions. More and more workers must become dependable. There will be fewer and fewer desirable positions open to undependable workers. Whatever the law may say, fewer and fewer workers will be free to drink alcoholic liquor or indulge in other narcotics. The penalty for drinking will be economic. Economic laws are not easily evaded.

American Firms to Aid French In Frustrating Fashion 'Pirates'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Milliners of Paris are hopeful that the protective agreement signed recently between leading French and American firms will prove an effective check to the activities of fashion "pirates." The problem comes up again today in the opening here of discussions for a Franco-American commercial treaty.

Fourteen American firms, united under the name of the Millinery Quality Guild, with offices in New York, have agreed to limit their purchases to 21 leading Paris milliners.

These Paris milliners promise to register all their labels and trademarks in the United States, and the American association is charged with conducting all litigation incident to piracy of the Parisian styles.

Under the new agreement, labels for use on American reproductions of the French product will be obtainable only upon presentation of consular invoices certifying the sale of the style. It is believed the French Commercial Attaché in New York will be invested with the control over the distribution of the labels in the United States.

Unsuccessful attempts have been made heretofore to get the United States Congress to pass legislation which would protect new patterns and weaves in fabrics by granting a copyright for a limited time, and there have also been efforts to give protection to new dress models by a similar method.

This subject is highly controversial, and, as congressional action is the only means of handling it, may greatly delay negotiations here.

America's formal entry into treaty discussion with France follows nearly a year of more or less heated negotiations with French officials concerning quotas imuosed on imports.

Women Fliers Continue Endurance Contest

VALLEY STREAM, N. Y., Aug. 22 (AP)—Mrs. Frances Marsalis and Mrs. Louise Thaden, flying housewives, may go right on and try to break the 27-day endurance record for men set by Mr. Forrest O'Brien and Mr. Dale Jackson.

They still were circling over Curtiss-Wright airport in their Flying Boudoir today, the eighth day of their flight

COURT RESERVES WALKER OUSTER CASE DECISION

Mayor's Counsel Pleads Roosevelt Has No Right of Dismissal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 22—Mayor James J. Walker has put his case before the Supreme Court of New York and now awaits decision by that court on whether Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt has the power to remove him.

Justice Ellis J. Staley after arguments reserved decision and the proceedings before Governor Roosevelt in the executive chamber were resumed at 2 p. m. with a conference between the Governor, Mr. John J. Curtin, counsel for Mayor Walker, and Judge Samuel Seabury, counsel for the Hofstadter joint legislative committee, in which Mr. Curtin asked for Tuesday morning off in order to have time to prepare his brief for filing with Justice Staley on Wednesday morning.

At the conclusion of this morning's argument before Justice Staley, Mr. Henry Epstein, deputy assistant attorney-general, representing the Governor, asked that the court vacate the stay which the Mayor obtained from Justice Loughran of Kingston last week, and was told to argue that before the justice who granted the stay.

Justice Staley also received briefs today in the court action to stop the removal hearings started by Mr. George Donnelly, a Bronx taxpayer which is based on the contention that the home rule clauses of the Constitution nullify the city charter provision that the Mayor may be removed by the Governor.

A threat that an attempt to remove Mayor Walker would result in "physical conflict" was a feature of the closing remarks of Mr. John J. Curtin, attorney for the Mayor, before Justice Staley. This was the high-light in the hour-and-a-half argument by the Mayor's counsel. He asked for a writ of prohibition to prevent Governor Roosevelt from acting on the ouster charges against the Mayor, "to avoid physical conflict that might well ensue if an order of removal were made without the proper jurisdiction."

Mr. Curtin contended that the Governor's procedure in the removal case was a denial of the Mayor's constitutional right of an "opportunity to be heard" in his own defense, holding that this legal phrase means an opportunity to cross-examine all the witnesses against the Mayor. He said it was neither fair nor right that the ex-parte testimony taken before the Hofstadter joint legislative committ-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Striking Farmers Plan to Blockade Roads Into Omaha

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 22 (AP)—Omaha, second livestock market of America, today was threatened with blockade by Iowa's striking farmers. Leaders of the Iowa movement, encouraged by their success in stopping milk shipments by truck into Sioux City, announced that a picket line would be drawn today across the two main highways leading into Omaha.

Two freight trains bound for Sioux City were stopped last night. It was the first attempt of the strikers to prevent rail shipments of farm commodities, all of their previous picketing having been concentrated on motor trucks.

One of the trains was detained at Moville, Iowa, by a group of approximately 200 farmers. It had in it 11 cars of livestock bound for Sioux City packing houses. None of the stock was removed, and after a short delay the train was permitted to proceed.

The other train with cars of milk for this city was stopped at Jefferson, S. D., by 50 farmers, who put torpedoes on the tracks and waved red lanterns. Baggagemen closed the doors of the cars and no attempt was made by the farmers to open them. The train was delayed for only five minutes.

Unknown Ice-Bound Tracts Of Greenland Coast Yield Secrets to Women Pioneers

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROUTE OF VESLE-KARI THROUGH GREENLAND'S FJORDS

Course Followed by Louise A. Boyd Expedition. Inset Map Shows Route of Trips Between Europe and Greenland.

First Expedition to Hidden Parts of Eastern Fjords Lifts Veil From Scenic Wonders of Arctic's Brief Summer

The penetration of an exploring party, headed by a woman and including three other women, into untrodden regions far up the east coast of Greenland is of timely interest in view of the Danish-Norwegian case now before the World Court, arising out of Norway's official occupation of a stretch of Greenland's east coast in July, 1931. The following graphic account of unique experiences in the Eskimo country on the trip by one of the women members of the expedition is the first of a series of six specially contributed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

By WINIFRED MACINTOSH MENZIES

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is not the easiest thing in the world to write or paint when the cavortings of our whaler would throw one out of one's deck chair were it not for stout lashings; when the saloon table arises in front of one, sending all the condiments the Norwegians think necessities, into one's lap; or to try to sketch when chugging along in a motorboat, or seated on a sharp pointed rock to keep out of the way of too friendly musk-ox, not to mention trying to hold pencil or paint brush on the pack-ice when one's hands are stiff.

But I was the only one of the party to undertake this task. I had been invited with my husband to join the Louise A. Boyd expedition of 1931 to northeast Greenland. My companions, the natural scientists, hunters and historians, the only people so far who have written about Greenland, find the time for their work so short owing to the short summer that, in order to accomplish their mission, they must keep strictly to their own especial line. They have no time for general observation. Leaving Europe some time in June or early July, the journey across the Greenland sea takes at least two weeks getting through the ice. That leaves them part of July and part of August for their work, which goes on night and day—they never seem to sleep. The arctic is a wonderfully exhilarating land.

Just as soon as the sun no longer shines at midnight (about Aug. 15), the dark increases with great rapidity and so it is necessary to "work, for the night is coming."

Famous Greenland Ice Cap

We were assured that we were the first women to stand on those shores. From Jan Mayen Island, through the Franz Josef Fjord area, up the east coast, it was almost untrodden country, and in some places, as for instance, the Is Fjord, ours was the very first expedition ever able to penetrate its mysterious ice-bound reaches.

The region we explored is considered the area of finest scenery, highest mountains and most impressive fjords, lying between latitudes 72 and 74 degrees, and generally known as the Franz Josef Fjord area, though also indented by the great Konung Oscars Fjord. We sailed into 17 different branches of this fjord, dropped anchor in most of them and ex-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Move Under Way To Split Australia Into Small States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Division of the large states of Australia into smaller provinces, based on the model constitution of New England, each with a legislature, but of an inexpensive type, is proposed in an official declaration of the Country Party in New South Wales. The Country Party has long been pressing for reforms and its present declaration follows an ardent campaign for devolution carried on during the recent labor administration under Mr. J. T. Lang.

The declaration states in part: "Abolition of the present expensive form of State Parliament, and the substitution of cheaper, less pompous, and more effective legislatures with constitutions fully safeguarded against outside interference was the real issue of the New South Wales elections. Action to secure this desirable end was promised in the joint policy speech of the United parties and within three years these reforms should be in operation.

"Such simple, inexpensive legislatures can be secured by the subdivision of the unwieldy states, starting with New South Wales, and the creation of provinces based on the model constitution of New England. This model proposes a legislature of 25 members which shall meet not more than 48 days a year, and whose powers of taxation and borrowing will be definitely limited to a fixed percentage by the Constitution itself."

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THINGS PRESENT

Our readers write first-class editorials, as you will agree after reading the Letters to the Monitor, Editorial page.

Perhaps your "city fathers" ought to see the editorial, "Checking Compulsory Radio."

There are three ways of looking at things. Have you been missing one of them? See the Home Forum page.

The Rime-O-Grams this week (today, Wednesday, and Friday) are based on Old World cities. See how well your geography has stayed with you. Daily Features page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Tomorrow Professor Carver will give you a startling reply to the question: Does prohibition encourage political corruption? You may need this argument scores of times before the campaign is over.

Tuesday, of course, brings the Educational page and its Parent column, and the Home Building, Architecture and Gardens page.

Mollison, Greeted by New York Throng, Prepares to Hop Back to British Isles

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y., Aug. 22—Capt. James Allan Mollison, first bird-man to make an east-to-west solo flight across the Atlantic, is today making preliminary arrangements to fly back to the British Isles. Captain Mollison received a hero's welcome when he brought his little "flying gas tank" down here, completing his hop across the Atlantic to New York, yesterday.

"The Heart's Content," tiniest craft which has ever flown the Atlantic, took the waiting crowds by surprise, although its arrival here had been expected since last Friday. Half an hour ahead of scheduled time, the little silver-gray airplane appeared over the field, its wings catching the light of the sun from the west.

Captain Mollison circled twice while the crowd of between 2000 and 3000 persons waved to him and cheered. As the airplane dropped down out of the air, it banked so steeply that its wings were almost perpendicular with the ground. Its pilot brought it down neatly at the far eastern edge of the field at 4:33 p. m. and taxied across toward the grand stand to a welcoming din of shouts and honking automobile horns.

The young Scotsman, his hair blowing back from his forehead, smiled at the tumultuous welcome. Occasionally he waved an arm toward the crowd which policemen and motorcycle guards kept strictly behind the fence.

Captain Mollison broke four records in his flight westward across the Atlantic. Almost immediately after his arrival here he made it clear that he had not given up his intention of establishing a fifth by making a round trip hop back to Europe.

Speaking for sound pictures in the hangar reserved for the Heart's Content immediately after his arrival here, Captain Mollison said:

"If my wife sees this reel, I want her to get this message: 'I have dropped down here, as I intended to do. I am having quite an exciting visit and will fly over and see you some evening soon.'"

He has not fixed a date for the start of his return flight, he said because he expects to consult with Dr. James H. Kimball, meteorologist of the United States weather bureau, about weather conditions.

NEW SALES TAX DRIVE IS ASSURED

Big Drop in Income Tax Collections to Be Used as Major Argument

INTERNAL REVENUE FALLS $870,000,000

Old Forces Behind Move to Get New Additions When Congress Reconvenes

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—A 43 per cent drop in income tax collections for 1932, reported today by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, will be used as a major argument in a revived fight for the manufacturers' sales tax when Congress reconvenes.

Behind the new drive for the sales tax will be all the forces that voted for it in the last session of Congress, the manufacturing and industrial groups which have been singled out to pay special excise taxes in the 1932 tax law, and the full strength of the United States Chamber of Commerce, under Mr. Henry I. Harriman of Boston, the president.

The government figures showing a huge falling off of tax collections both from individual and corporation income taxes proves, according to advocates of the manufacturers' sales tax, that America's tax system is in need of drastic immediate overhauling. With a fixed cost of government at around $4,000,000,000, the nation now depends on too narrow a tax base, it is asserted.

Fell Off $870,500,000

For example, taxes from internal revenue fell off $870,500,000 last year, the new figures show. The actual figures of collections were $2,428,228,754 in 1931, as against only $1,557,729,042 in 1932. It is this embarrassing falling off in revenue that has helped to make the national deficit so big and precipitated many of the fiscal troubles for the Government, it is argued, which would be avoided if the Treasury got more of its taxes from the broader and less erratic source of income.

"Our whole system of taxation, national, state and municipal, which bears down upon us like an ill-adjusted pack saddle," declared Mr. Harriman recently, "should be overhauled. We have depended too much on income and corporation taxes, and other taxes resting on a narrow base. The time is at hand when the national Government should give consideration to the manufacturers' sale tax and municipal governments should weigh the possibilities of a retail sales tax, not primarily as a source of additional income, but as a partial substitute for the over-heavy burden laid upon real property and certain classes of productive industry."

The great bulk of the decline in internal revenue collections was in the corporation and individual tax brackets, the Government's figures today show, the 1931 collection being in round numbers $1,860,000,000, as against around $1,056,000,000 in 1932, a difference of about $804,000,000. There were sharp drops in other categories, as for example a decrease of $920,000 in theater admission taxes, but the main bulk of America's internal taxation now comes from income taxes. It has been called a "one-crop" system, and when this crop fails, due to falling off of national income through a business slump, the treasury is left with a gaping deficit.

Tax Refunds $80,583,504

During the fiscal year 1932, tax refunds of $80,583,504 were made, the report shows. As contrasted with collections made in the previous year, the income tax rates were reduced 1 per cent for incomes of the calendar year 1929, but this affected only two quarterly payments collected during the fiscal year.

Estate taxes declined slightly in 1932, being $47,422,000 as against $48,078,000 the year before.

As an alternative to the present unstable tax system, it is urged that a system independent of the business cycle be established. For many years Mr. Andrew W. Mellon complained of the too narrow tax basis which brought a feast in good years and a famine in others. In 1931, it was estimated that only 2 per cent of the American people were paying federal income taxes, and only 53 per cent of reporting corporations, and since that time the decline of income from these sources has been enhanced. A supplementary manufacturers' sales tax spread evenly throughout industry is the proposal most frequently heard as a remedy of the situation.

Success of Sales Tax In Mississippi Results Growing Popularity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss — Mississippi's experimental 2 per cent retail sales tax, placed in effect May 1 to reconstruct state finances, is working successfully and proving to be the largest proportionate producer of the State's "special levies."

Officials report that Mississippians are paying the tax—and liking it because they feel it falls on all alike. Its popular acceptance is evidenced by the returns to date. Estimated to yield $166,000 monthly, or $2,000,000 annually, collections brought $183,825 into the state treasury during July, covering June business. May business yielded $134,000, but this figure was supplemented as merchants paid the tax

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ROOSEVELT ERRS IN STATEMENTS, G.O.P. HEADS SAY

Why, Asks Snell, Has He Put Off Starting Proposed Reforms in Own State?

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 — Rebuttals to the speech of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, delivered in Columbus, Ohio, on Saturday, were immediately forthcoming from the Department of State and from the Republican National Committee.

From the State Department came a statement denying it had ever "approved a single foreign loan," while. Representative Bertrand H. Snell of New York, Republican floor leader, challenged the Democratic nominee to explain why he did not initiate in New York the fiscal reforms he proposes for the nation.

Governor Roosevelt's promise that he would stop the sale of foreign securities "on the implied understanding that these securities have been passed on or approved by the State Department," the department interpreted as "an insinuation that the department has assisted the bankers in the past."

On the contrary, "it undoubtedly through its advice," the statement said, "prevented many loans. On the other hand it has never encouraged the issuance of any loans whatsoever. Any assertion to the contrary is untrue and is so understood by the people of the United States."

Mr. Snell, through the Republican National Committee, accused Governor Roosevelt of speaking not as an executive clothed with power but as an eager seeker for a higher office.

Easy to Criticize

"If his program be sound," Mr. Snell asked, "why has the Governor of New York, a state so situated as to be able to institute and carry them through with surer authority and greater effectiveness than the Federal Government, remained silent and inert until today?"

Vice-President Curtis was back in Washington today from Topeka, Kan., where he made his acceptance speech. He refused to discuss the parts of the address dealing with prohibition, in which he said he personally was opposed to repeal. He said that from various conversations on his trip he had come to the conclusion that President Hoover was "growing stronger with the people," particularly in the West.

Mr. Snell's full statement follows:

It is usual to expect a good deal of license from the presidential candidate of the party out of power seeking to get in. Without responsibility the road is open for general assault upon the Administration. It is more or less easy for him to appeal to the supposedly disaffected elements and capitalize discontent. And it is equally easy for him to sow the wind with promises as to what he would or would not do if once elected.

These candidates, in fact, are so free from restriction that is not often one can be checked up. It is difficult for them to go too far. Mr. Roosevelt, however, seems to present an instance of one who has.

The first part of his Columbus speech was devoted to distorted and inaccurate criticism of Mr. Hoover. He not only had many of his facts wrong, but by reversing the sequence of events, by the unfair use of spoken words and by the disingenuous joining of unrelated facts he sought to make the President responsible for the mad speculation long under way before his Administration began and for a depression that started three months after.

Facts Dangerous Things

But it is not worth while trying to straighten these facts out. If a strict adherence to the facts were compelled there would simply be no Democratic campaign and the Democratic argument which is wholly based on a half-baked presentation of them would bog down. Nor is it necessary to dwell upon Mr. Roosevelt's charming, if somewhat clouded, Alice in Wonderland similes or his uncandid denunciation of the tariff law that could not have been enacted without the Democratic vote cast for it in the Senate and which was enacted two years after the depression began.

Neither is it worth emphasizing Mr. Roosevelt's obvious though thinly disguised fear of a "definite even though partial improvement in industrial production of commodity values" prior to election, a fear that will hardly be shared by men seeking employment or by an agricultural population with crops to sell.

Sees Cloudy Thinking

These phases of the Roosevelt speech are unsound but not really important. They are more or less typical of the candidate whose eager heart is set on catching votes with any bait at which they might bite. And while he goes farther and is more recklessly disregardless of the facts than most men in his position, this may be set down to the heat of his desire and a congenital inability to think clearly.

However, when Mr. Roosevelt, having exhausted his stock accusations that the President is lacking in courage and consistency, comes to the concrete statement of his own economic remedies, then I think we are entitled to ask him a few questions—questions, too, which he has no right to evade answering by hiding behind the attenuated excuse that he will reply to no one except the President, or by depending on the party publicity director and his little group of senatorial mouthpieces.

Governor Roosevelt would regulate the stock exchanges so as to curb harmful speculation. He would control the issuance of securities and provide for greater publicity in connections with security issues. He would compel the separation of commercial and investment banking. He promises better supervision of banks. He proposes a reform of the Federal Reserve System.

Why Has He Waited?

Leaving aside the last point which is altogether too large a subject to be dealt with in a brief statement, the amazing fact is that all of these reforms could have been initiated by the Governor of the State of New York any time during the last four years, and that the Governor should know that there is no constitutional basis for federal government regulation of the stock exchange or the issuance of securities by business concerns.

The principal stock exchange of the country is in New York. It is much more amenable to state regulation than to national. There are no legal barriers to state regulation. The Governor's feeble alibi that rather than to submit to reasonable regulation the New York Stock Exchange would move from one state to another borders on the absurd.

As to the issuance of securities New York is the great security market of the world. All the important issues have their origin there. The principal investment banking houses are there located. The State has jurisdiction over them. If Governor Roosevelt really wants to stem the flow of unsound securities and control banking commissions, could there be a more effective place to apply his theories than at the source?

State in Full Authority

When it comes to separating the commercial end of banking from dealing in securities it is well known that the powers granted under this charters to state banks and trust companies are in so far as security dealings are concerned infinitely broader than those vested in national banks. Moreover, all of the so-called affiliates of even the national banks operate under state charters. For all the years the Governor has been in Albany the state government has had complete authority to bring about this reform in its own banking system and in the financial banking center of the nation.

The abuses to which Governor Roosevelt refers, have, according to him, long since been obvious. If his program be sound, if it would cure the economic ills of the nation, why has the Governor of New York, a state so situated as to be able to institute and carry them through with surer authority and greater effectiveness than the Federal Government, remained silent and inert until today, when he speaks not as an executive clothed with power, but as an eager seeker for a higher office? In his position and with his views, why, in the name of common sense has he done nothing at all about it in four years?

Mess in Own Front Yard

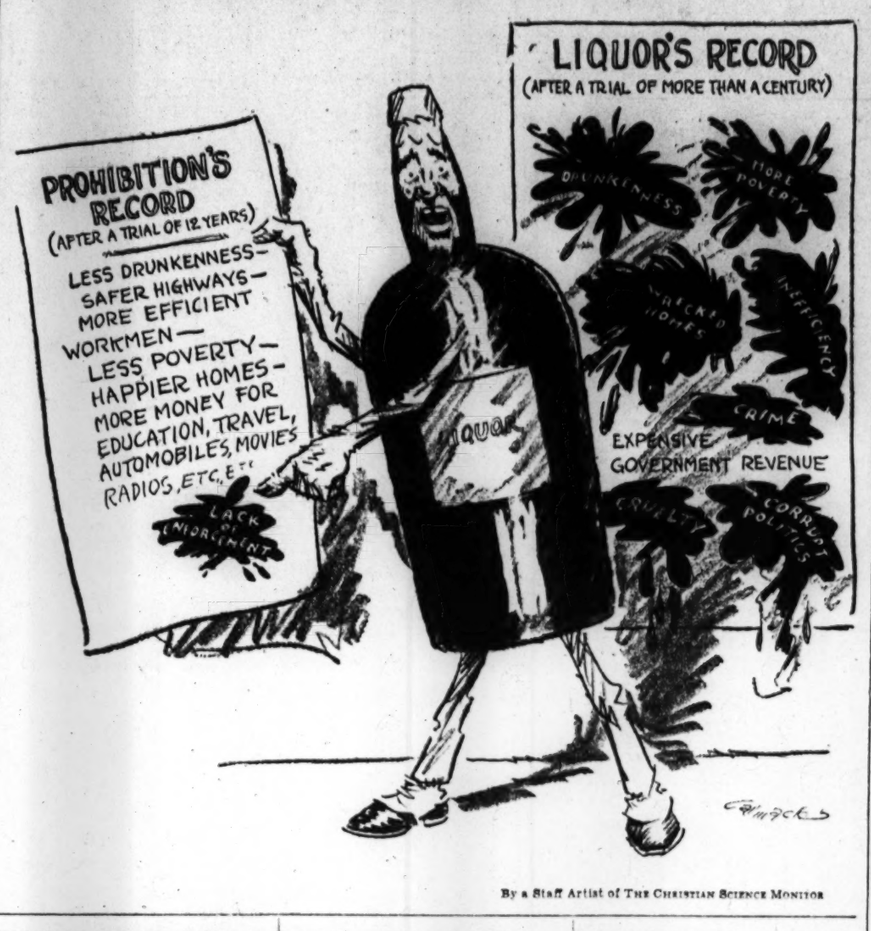
Finally, as to his promise of better banking supervision, Alice in Wonderland could have told him that people in glass houses should not throw gold bricks. Has the Governor forgotten that one of the most evil-smelling bank failures in the United States took place in New York City, a failure followed by indictment and conviction? Does he promise the country the kind of supervison that preceded the failure of the Bank of United States, a state institution supervised by the state banking department?

Speaking of forgotten men, the Governor himself seems to be forgetful of the 400,000 depositors in this particular bank.

The truth is that the Federal Government has been of immense assistance to the bank depositors of the country, including those in New York State. The protection afforded the 15,000,000 depositors in banks that have received help from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is a cold fact which the Governor chooses to ignore.

The Governor's most recent program and promise are just another example of what will haunt him and his party through this campaign—promises nullified by a stark and inescapable record.

'Just Look at That, Will You!'



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVENTS

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture lecture, "Sailor of the Sky," 3; museum league games and activities, all day; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 9 to 5, Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Far Eastern art in printed reproductions made in Japan; American silver by John Coney; modern American prints; modern French prints; aquatints by Goya; English mezzotints.

Fogg Art Museum, corner of Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Winslow Homer water colors. Through the summer. Paintings by Professor Pope. Copies of twelfth century Helke Scrolls. French drawings of the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Engravings and etchings by old and modern masters from the collection of Herbert C. Pell, Esq.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Harvard University, Cambridge—Summer exhibition of contemporary German art.

Boston Public Library—Treasure Room: Exhibit of Washingtonia. To be continued indefinitely; also an exhibition of prize winning pieces of soap sculpture, sponsored by the National Soap Sculpture Committee. Through Sept. 4.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures. Through July and August.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Summer exhibition of water colors and small paintings.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition of French and American paintings.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings from Doughty to Twachtman.

Doll & Richards, 138 Boylston Street—Summer exhibitions.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Drawings by Charles Livingston Bull.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Portraits by Philip Trueman Hicks. Through Sept. 5.

The Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street.—Pictures by children of 17 English schools.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking. Continuing through summer months.

Fred Olsson's Art Shop, 9 Boylston Street, Harvard Square, Cambridge—Paintings by Arthur Musgrave.

J. F. Olsson, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Etchings by George A. Bradshaw.

Whadjo Gallery, 168 Dartmouth Street—General exhibition.

The Currier Gallery of Art, Manchester, N. H.—Exhibition of oil paintings and prints by contemporary American painters. Water colors by John Whorf. Both through Oct. 2.

Hingham Center (Mass.), The Print Corner—Fifth annual summer exhibition by various etchers and engravers. Through Sept. 10.

Fitchburg (Mass.), Art Center—Exhibition arranged to illustrate various techniques in art. Through Aug. 31.

Provincetown (Mass.) Art Association—Eighteenth annual summer exhibition. Through Sept. 5.

Ogunquit (Maine) Art Center—Tenth annual exhibition of paintings and etchings, continuing until Sept. 15.

Ogunquit (Maine) Art Association—Third annual summer exhibition. At association gallery at Ogunquit Beach. Through August.

North Shore Art Association—Tenth annual summer exhibition, East Gloucester, Mass. Through Sept. 10.

Rockport (Mass.) Art Association—Twelfth Annual summer exhibition. At the Old Tavern on Main Street. Continuing through Sept. 10.

Gloucester Society of Artists—Third of summer group exhibitions of paintings and sculpture. At the society's Eastern Point road gallery. Continuing through Sept. 12.

Lyme (Conn.) Art Association—Annual summer exhibition of oil paintings and sculpture. Continuing through Sept. 11

Marblehead (Mass.) Art Association—Tenth annual painters' group exhibition. At the association's home, 65 Washington Street. Continuing through Sept. 5, Sundays excepted.

Kent (Conn.) Art Association—Tenth annual exhibition. Through Aug. 29.

East Gloucester (Mass.), Ernest Thurn Gallery—Paintings by Helen C. Stein. Through Aug. 28.

Gordon Dunthorne's Print Shop, Kennebunkport, Maine—Oriental etchings by Dorsey Potter Tyson.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; gentle shifting winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy and slightly cooler in north portion tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy.

Maine: Cloudy and slightly cooler tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy and slightly cooler in east portion.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest winds over south portion and moderate northwest winds, shifting to north over north portion; somewhat overcast weather tonight; partly cloudy on Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the north and middle Atlantic State: Showers over north portion early part of week; scattered showers again about Thursday; moderate temperatures beginning of week, followed by warmer middle and latter parts.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	72	76	Montreal	64	78
Bismarck	64	88	Nantucket	72	76
Boston	71	76	New Orleans	76	88
Buffalo	66	74	New York	74	80
Calgary	46	68	Norfolk, Va.	74	78
Charleston	74	80	North Platte	68	94
Chicago	66	78	Philadelphia	72	82
Cincinnati	62	82	Phoenix, Ariz.	86	108
Denver	66	86	Pittsburgh	60	84
Eastport, Me.	68	78	Portland, Me.	68	78
Hatteras	78	78	Raleigh	66	80
Honolulu, T.H. 7p.m.Aug.21	76	..	St. Louis	70	82
			St. Paul	68	70
Helena, Mont.	60	78	Salt Lake City	70	94
Huron, S. D.	70	90	San Francisco	54	68
Jacksonville	74	86	Santa Fe, N.M.	56	74
Kansas City	66	82	Seattle	56	68
Key West	86	92	Tampa	76	90
Los Angeles	62	86	Washington	64	82
Memphis	70	88	Wichita, Kan.	64	88
Miami, Fla.	86	88	Williston, N.D.	64	90

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, Aug. 22.
B—Maximum Aug. 21.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Monday, 4:14 p. m.; Tuesday, 4:42 a. m.
Height of tides, 8.7 feet, 7.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:05 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Governor Roosevelt Offers Remedies For Protection of People

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 22—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, in his opening campaign speech for the Presidency, on the Democratic ticket here Saturday, after declaring that the Republican platform was "empty of hope" announced a list of remedial measures which he proposed to put into effect, in the event of his election, for the protection, he said, "of the great mass of American men and women."

"Government," he said, "cannot prevent some individuals from making errors of judgment. But government can prevent to a very great degree the fooling of sensible people through misstatements and through the withholding of information on the part of private organizations, great and small, which seek to sell investments to the people.

"First: Toward this end and to inspire truth-telling, I propose that every effort be made to prevent the issue of manufactured and unnecessary securities of all kinds which are brought out merely for the purpose of enriching those who handle their sale to the public; and I further propose that with respect to legitimate securities, the sellers shall tell the uses to which the money is to be put. This truth-telling requires that definite and accurate statements be made to the buyers in respect to the bonuses and commissions the sellers are to receive; and, furthermore, true information as to the investment of principal, as to the true earnings, true liabilities and true assets of the corporation itself.

Regulating Holding Companies

"Second: We are well aware of the difficulty and often the impossibility under which state governments have labored in the regulation of holding companies which sell securities in interstate commerce. It is logical and necessary that the full extent of federal power be applied to such regulation.

"Third: For the very practical reason that the many exchanges in the business of buying and selling securities and commodities can by the practical expedient of moving elsewhere avoid regulation by any given state, I propose the use of federal authority in their regulation.

"Fourth: The events of the past three years prove that the supervision of national banks for the protection of depositors has been ineffective. I propose much more rigid supervision.

"Fifth: We have witnessed not only the unrestrained use of bank deposits in speculation to the detriment of local credit but we are also aware that this speculation was encouraged by the Government itself. I propose that such speculation be discouraged and prevented.

"Sixth: Investment banking is a legitimate business. Commercial banking is another wholly separate and distinct legitimate business. Their consolidation and mingling is contrary to public policy. I propose their separation.

Rein on Federal Reserve

"Seventh: Prior to the panic of 1929 the funds of the Federal Reserve System were used practically without check for many speculative purposes. I propose the restriction of Federal Reserve Banks in accordance with the original plans and earlier practices of the Federal Reserve System.

"Finally, I propose two new policies for which legislation is not required. They are policies of fair and open dealing on the part of the officials of the Administration with the American investing public. In the first place I promise you that it will no longer be possible for international bankers or others to sell to the investing public of America foreign securities on the implied understanding that these securities have been passed on or approved by the State Department or any other agency of the Federal Government.

"In the second place I assure you that high public officials in the next Administration will neither by word nor by deed seek to influence the prices of stocks and bonds. The Government has access to vast information concerning the economic life of the country.

Not Enough Confidence

"The present Administration has all too often issued statements which have had no relation to the scientific information which it possessed. This has shaken public confidence.

"The assurance which I am here giving you is to my mind more important than all other remedies. Restored confidence in the actions and statements of executive authority is indispensable. This Administration has risked the lives and property and welfare of the people through a policy of disastrous governmental speculation.

"It is no wonder that stagnation has resulted—a stagnation born of fear. But this is a distrust not of ourselves, not in our fundamental soundness, not in our innate ability to work out our future. It is a distrust of our leaders—in the things they say and the things they do.

"Therefore, the confidence which the Administration has asked us, as individual citizens, to have in ourselves is not enough. The kind of confidence we most need is confidence in the integrity, the soundness, the liberalism, the vision, and the old-fashioned horse sense of our national leadership.

"Without that kind of confidence we are forever insecure. With that kind of confidence the future is ours to conquer."

Messages to Governor Please; Not All Praise

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 22 (AP)—Governor Roosevelt today was manifestly gratified by the receipt of many telegrams commending him for his presidential campaign address at Columbus, Ohio, last Saturday.

A few of the messages, however, were not of a flattering nature, he said.

On Saturday, the second stump speech of the national campaign will be made by the Governor at Seagirt, N. J., where a meeting of Jersey Democrats has been arranged by Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, Democratic leader, and one of the chief Smith boosters at the Democratic national convention at Chicago.

Decision on Walker Ouster Is Reserved

(Continued from Page 1)

to the court was not a measure of delay, but was done to insure the right of the largest single community in the world.

Mr. Henry Epstein, deputy attorney-general, representing the Governor in the court action, declared the state courts had no jurisdiction over the acts of the Executive in exercising his official duties. It was the first time in 150 years, he said, that the power of the Governor had been questioned. He insisted there was no jurisdiction, but said that if an intentional wrong had been done, there was always recourse to impeachment.

During the hearing Justice Staley asked many questions. He indicated that he would make no decision from the bench, but would take time to study the matter. Permission was given Mr. Curtin by the Justice to add a copy of the 15 "conclusions" on which the ouster charges are based to his papers filed with the court.

With the conclusion of arguments on the writ of prohibition brought by the Mayor against the Governor, the Governor's counsel had on his hands a second and similar action brought by Mr. George Donnelly, a Bronx taxpayer, whose argument against the Governor's jurisdiction is based on the "home rule" amendment.

From the high court of the State the proceedings will now shift back to the executive chamber and enter a new phase if the plans of the Mayor's counsel to present witnesses from whose testimony, under direct and cross examination, he hopes to introduce evidence tending to show a national political "plot" against the Democratic Party are found relevant by the Governor.

The move is regarded by observers as a complete volte-face by the Mayor, who has vigorously opposed them for anything resembling what his counsel called "new evidence," and has endeavored to confine the argument strictly to the "conclusions" by Judge Samuel Seabury, chief counsel to the Hofstadter body, which constitute the charges of the Mayor's unfitness for office brought by the Committee of One Thousand of New York City.

The shift of Mr. John J. Curtin, Mayor Walker's counsel, from the findings of the Hofstadter committee against the Mayor to the circumstances surrounding the inception of its inquiry as the basis for the defense was disclosed by him in a statement issued in New York City on Saturday night.

Situation Grows Complex

To what extent the Governor will consent to listen to testimony concerning possible motives of the Legislature in setting up the inquiry into the Walker-Tammany Administration of New York City is not known, but his frequent and sharp reminders to the defense during the proceedings thus far to stick to the facts have led to the belief that he will make short work of the projected excursion from the series of established facts, documentary evidence and testimony of the Mayor's own friends and supporters, upon which the ouster charges are based.

The Mayor has much of his city hall family in Albany with him, and the long-drawn-out nature of the executive chamber proceedings has not served to relieve the tenseness surrounding the economic policies of the Walker administration. It was given wide note today by citizen groups in New York City that the budget request of the Mayor's own department—latest to be submitted—showed only a $1070 reduction under last year's, although the Mayor had warned his department heads that they must either slash their budgets or be prepared to quit.

Of the total $185,290 cost of his office, $177,740 is for pay roll, which shows no cut. Indeed, out of 43 city departments which have submitted their 1933 cost sheets, 10 have increased rather than decreased their requests, five ask for the same amount and none make allowance for the payless month which the Mayor proposed all city employees should accept.

MORE FIRMS SEEK MARKETING DATA

Demand for merchandising information provided by the United States bureau of foreign and domestic commerce jumped 50 per cent within three months, it is announced by Mr. Hugh D. Butler, New England manager of that bureau. The demand came from commercial organizations throughout the country, which wish to use the bureau's coöperative service. A total of 167 chambers of commerce and other business groups in leading cities have equipped themselves with the merchandising service or marketing information, supplied by the Department of Commerce.

Increasing application of systematic methods to American marketing, he explained, is part of the nation-wide campaign now being waged in interest of both business and consumer for more efficient and economical merchandising and reduction in distribution wastes. Under the coöperative program, the needs of the individual concerns are "serviced" directly through their own organizations.

IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE MEETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 22—More than 300 delegates attended the annual state convention of the Izaak Walton League of America, at the Sturbridge Fair Grounds, yesterday. The speakers were Mr. Raymond J. Kenney, State Director of Fisheries, and Mr. James Hammond of the national headquarters in Chicago. Mr. Abel A. Steenburn of Southbridge was elected president and Mr. E. B. McMannan of Holyoke, secretary-treasurer. The convention next year will be at Holyoke.

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VOTE--Balloting by Mail

NORTH DAKOTA

Any qualified elector in this State who expects to be absent from his county on election day or who cannot attend the polls because of illness may vote by absentee ballot in the Nov. 8 election. Application for ballots may be made any time within 30 days next preceeding election day, by mail or in person to the County Auditor or Deputy Chief Auditor of the elector's county.

The voter must mark his ballot and subscribe the printed affidavit on the rear of the ballot envelope before an officer authorized by law to administer oaths. The ballot then must be sent by registered mail to the voter's County Auditor, in order to reach the latter on or before election day.

Provision also is made that any qualified elector who is present in his country after the official absentee ballots have been printed and who will be absent from his county on election day may vote before he leaves. Should he return unexpectedly on or before election day, he may vote in person, provided his ballot has not already been deposited in the ballot box.

Registration is required for voting by all citizens living in cities or villages of 1500 population or more. To register, the applicant must be a citizen of the United States, or any person of Indian descent who has severed his tribal relations two years before election, must be 21 years of age, and a resident of the State one year, of his county 90 days and of his precinct 30 days next preceding election day. Registration must be renewed in every election period.

Boards of registration in each precinct will register voters on October 25 and Nov. 1. Registration also may be made on election day by the voter who presents to the election officers his affidavit giving his place of residence, and the length of time he has lived there. In the latter case he must be identified by the oath of a householder and registered voter of the precinct.

Should a voter move from one precinct to another within the State he may vote in the precinct from which he moved until he has established his residence in the precinct to which he moves.

This series of articles, under the headings: Have You Registered? Balloting by Mail, Offices to be Filled, Issues Before Electorate, Vote—How Many Women Do? and Candidates on Prohibition, is running each Monday, Wednesday and Friday of publication, up to Nov. 2. The topics are handled separately or grouped in each article. Geographical division is made by states, singly or together, so their names may appear more than once.

Wider Latin-American Credit Found Needed to Revive Trade

For the Most Part Producers of Raw Materials, It Is Pointed Out Nations in South Feel Price Fluctuations More Keenly

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 — Two problems confronting the republics of Latin America that have contributed to the financial position of the southern nations revolve around the decline in prices and the breakdown of international credit facilities, says Dr. William Manger, chief, division of financial information, Pan American Union, here.

"We have observed," he says, "how the decline in prices offsets the volume of exports and imports of Latin-American nations, upsetting the normal balance of trade, diminishing the revenues of the Government, adversely affecting the rate of exchange, and causing demands to be made upon the gold holdings of a nation.

"Were these conditions to operate alone, and were it possible for nations to obtain an extension of short-time credit, it would in the majority of cases still be possible for them to adjust themselves to fluctuations in the commercial situation. But the unfavorable consequences of a decline in export and import trade invariably tend to cause a contraction of credit, with the resulting evil effects, and the vicious circle is complete."

For method of relief, Dr. Manger refers to the report of the MacMillan Committee on Finance and Industry appointed in England in 1929, and which concluded its work during 1931. This committee stated that steps necessary to preserve international, economic and financial equilibrium "must be taken on the initiative of creditor countries," and that the desirability exists for foreign loans being made by the leading creditor countries on a greater scale than the last two years. To accomplish such a means it recognizes that some form of guaranteed credit may be required and suggests that a government guaranty scheme is perhaps the simplest.

The closure of foreign capital markets, or this breakdown in the international credit system, Dr. Manger says is the crux of the economic problem in so far as it concerns the Hispanic-American nations.

With the consequences resulting from price fluctuations alone to contend with, the majority of the southern republics, Dr. Manger said, could no doubt adjust themselves to the altered condtions of lower price levels But when to this problem there is added, he says, the further difficulty of inability to obtain an extension of credit during the period of readjustment, the problem becomes altogether too difficult, and there ensue those conditions which have been witnessed during the last two years—unfavorable rates of exchange, exportation of gold or disposal of gold deposits held abroad, inability to meet interest and sinking fund charges on the foreign debt, suspension of the operation of the gold standard, and the imposition of stringent regulations on operations in foreign exchange.

It must be remembered, Dr. Manger said, that the Hispanic-American republics are primarily producers of raw materials, manufacturing being in its early stages in most of the countries.

"Countries," Dr. Manger concludes, "whose national income is so largely dependent on the production of raw materials are subject to a greater extent than are industrialized nations to fluctuations in economic activity. The entire economic life of a nation revolves around the income derived from the disposal of those raw materials in the markets of the world, and the inability to make such disposal, or a marked diminuation in the proceeds derived from the sale of these products, caused either by lack of demand or severe drop in prices, has its repercussions in every phase of national economic activity."

MOTORISTS URGED TO REDUCE SPEED

"Slow down and keep to the right on curves," was emphasized by Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, registrar of motor vehicles, following his perusal of the causes of 23 motor fatalities last week. The record was 16 more than in the previous week and three more than in the corresponding week of last year, he said.

"One of the chief reasons for last week's fatality toll was driving fast and wide on corners," the registrar stated. "Two of the fatalities were caused by the detestable hit-and-run drivers. Thirteen were pedestrians and 10 were motorists. The total of fatalities for this year has now reached the alarming figure of 476. Eighty-five persons were convicted of operating while under the influence of liquor."

WINANT APPOINTS RELIEF COMMITTEE

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 22 (AP)—Gov. John G. Winant has appointed an advisory committee of three to assist in carrying out the recently announced program of unemployment relief for the fall and winter. They are: Mr. James M. Langley, chairman of the State Unemployment Commission; Mr. Edgar C. Hirst, Secretary of the State Tax Commission, and Mr. Francis W. Johnston, Attorney-General.

The program calls for the expenditure of $1,000,000. The Governor proposes to lend money to towns and cities at no interest to enable the communities to give jobs on road work. He would have the Legislature cancel the loans when it meets in January.

Boy Wins Grand Prize In Vermont Art Show

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Aug. 22 (AP)—Reid Hudgins, 11, won the grand prize at the third annual exhibition of the Keewaydin Art Club at Lake Dunmore, Saturday.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Reid Hudgins of Hartford, Conn. His canvas will be included in the annual exhibition of southern Vermont artists at Manchester, Aug. 28.

WILTON LACKAYE

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—Mr. Wilton Lackaye, actor, who passed on here today, made theater goers from Maine to California shudder at the villainy of Svengali. Mr. Lackaye for nearly 40 years made his force felt on and off the American stage. The list of his rôles occupies several columns in "Who's Who in the Theater," but it was his Svengali rôle in "Trilby," from Du Maurier's famous novel of the Paris studios, that was the corner stone of his national distinction. He was a romantic actor and he survived as a link between what old-timers call the "palmy days" and the present.

YOUNGSTOWN STEEL OPERATIONS

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Aug. 22—Operations of steel mills in this district at the beginning of this week will be at 10 per cent of capacity, off 3 per cent from last week's average.

Business School Back to 1927 Level

Registration figures for next year's entering class at the Harvard business school show applications back to the 1927 level, according to a statement from the office of the dean. Already three-quarters of the class of 395 members graduated at the school this year have been placed in positions. This placement represents 85 per cent of normal for this time of year.

The reduction in the placement work is accounted for by the excessive personal work required of placement officials. The effectiveness of the placement work appears to be dissipated by distance, for in the East results come within 7 per cent or 8 per cent of normal, while in the middle West and South they are off about 15 per cent and in the far West correspondence obtains less satisfactory results. The percentage of those who have found work without special placement assistance is about normal, it is declared.

Availability of the loan fund is to be maintained. In service scholarships there is to be a total of $15,000 to be divided into quotients of $150 for jobs on the campus and around the buildings for incoming students. Declaring that profound changes are taking place in the business structure, Dean Wallace B. Donham declared that the present provides an excellent opportunity for young men to get business training that will equip them to aid intelligently the inevitable readjustment.

BRAZIL CUTS IMPORT DUTIES

RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—Import duties on potatoes coming into Brazil have been reduced 25 per cent under a recent presidential decree.

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FLOW OF ORDERS REOPENS PLANTS IN NEW ENGLAND

Workers Being Recalled in Various Industries, Council Reports

Business, according to the New England Council, is taking down the shutters and welcoming back old guests. In a compilation made public today by the council it was shown that chambers of commerce, boards of trade and similar sources, have encouraging reports of industrial resumption in the six states.

In the textile field the Fitchburg Weaving Company is now operating at practically full capacity. The Madison Woolen Company, Madison, Maine, is operating night and day with an employment roster of 250 and a pay roll that has jumped from $1200 to $7000 a week.

The Old Town Woolen Company, Old Town, Maine, is operating full time; the Camden Woolen Company, Camden, Maine, has doubled its employee force in the last month; the Queen City Cotton Company, Burlington, Vt., has resumed operations after a summer's idleness; and the American Woolen Company, Dover-Foxcroft, Maine, is running 24 hours a day.

Additional indications of accelerated business continue to come from Fall River, where the Chamber of Commerce reports limited operations on a night schedule by the American Printing Company, resumption of operations in the Pilgrim Mills after 12 weeks of idleness, resmption of work in the Sagamore mill, No. 3 and reopening of the Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates, Plant C. The Holyoke Silk Hosiery Company has recalled its 150 employees to full-time work.

The shoe industry continues to thrust its wheels into an enlivened business prospect. The Crossett Shoe Company, Augusta, Maine, reports an order that will keep its present force at their machines full time for three months. The Priscilla Shoe Company, Somersworth, N. H., has increased production. An increase of 233 employees in the shoe factories of Rochester, N. H., in the last month has been reported, while the textile mills are operating at capacity to bring the employment lists to a high mark since 1929.

Factories of the United States Rubber Company, Naugatuck, Conn., are on a five-day schedule with night shifts in some departments. The Boston and Albany Railroad shops, West Springfield, Mass., have resumed operations; 400 employees have been recalled at the Waterbury Clock Company, which expects to add 1000 employees within the month.

The Glenwood Range Company, Taunton, Mass., has purchased the Fuller Warren Company, Troy, Mass., and an immediate increase in production is announced. The Air Reduction Sales Company, Stanford, Conn., has purchased a plant for use as a chemical and research laboratory.

Capitalism Found To Need Adjusting

(Continued from Page 1)

and scholars, hold great promise but face immense difficulties in application, Professor Gay told a group including economists from several nations.

A difficulty common to all national plans is the enigma of fitting them into a world at present without economic unity, the economists agreed.

Dr. Luigi Villari of Rome noted that the Italian system of governmental decision on points disputed between branches of industry, is succeeding to a large degree. Several similar plans have been outlined for America. Such a system, however, draws its vitality from political uniformity, he said, such as that provided by the Fascist dictatorship.

Prof. Herbert von Beckerath of Bonn University, Germany, attributed "complete failure" of social brakes on industry in the Reich, to lack of political consistency.

This question of political groundwork for any social regulation of industry was described by Professor Gay as one of two main issues underlying the practical side of all plans. However attractive a proposal may be, it cannot succeed, in his opinion, without surmounting such stubborn obstacles as the "tariff lobby" in Washington, or "boom psychology" such as swept the automobile industry into over-expansion in 1927.

Need for World Planning

The other main issue—Professor Gay finds all plans tending to raise it—is the need for world planning to aid national planning. Since world planning is in less prospect of being realized first, he holds each nation can profitably put its own house in order. But at many points, he comments, national planning is necessarily handicapped, because efforts to control domestic production, consumption, prices and so on must face the impact of world forces.

Current American interest in industrial planning is traced by Professor Gay to something more fundamental than the pressure of trade recession. Such pressure always intensifies interest in means to prevent future declines, but the movement toward planning has been growing steadily for decades.

This movement manifests itself in two broad types of approach. One school urges the need for more adequate information, made available through trade associations or the Government. In Professor Gay's opinion, such proposals lead to the question of compulsion. Assuming that full and frank publication of corporation accounts could be achieved—as is the case with railroads—how, he asks, could competing interests be compelled to take action in line with the public good?

Seek Government Control

The other school seizes this query at the outset and insists upon governmental control. Some proposals advocate similar powers to be conferred upon central bodies set up within industry.

An example of the informational type was cited as the La Follette bill, which calls for a national economic council of nine members to serve in a purely advisory capacity.

The Swope Plan was employed to sum up efforts to organize individual industries for control of production and consumption. A wiser scheme within industry, Professor Gay pointed out, is included in the plan advanced by Mr. H. I. Harriman of Boston for the United States Chamber of Commerce, calling for formation of a national economic council and subordinate trade councils. These councils would reach agreements that must be filed with a public body.

A difficulty inherent in these plans for self-regulation by industry is that the traditional policy of trade associations is to keep prices up in times of stress, Professor Gay said. This policy is carried out through restricting output.

Should Improve Living Standard

But the goal of social planning should be a constantly rising standard of living, which means development of production and making its fruits available to wider numbers, he added.

It is in this direction that Professor Gay looks for the most constructive outcome of current efforts toward planning. He commended findings of Mr. Lewis L. Lorwin of the Brookings Institution.

Mr. Lorwin favors "social progressive planning." This would work toward a national economy embracing coördinated units and giving maximum benefits to the masses by increase of real wages and development of orderly production.

At the concluding general conference today on the Far East, Mr. George Sokolsky, author of "The Tinderbox of Asia," expressed the opinion that only coöperation between China and Japan can adequately solve present difficulties. If the course of hostility is continued, the only possible outcome is more trouble, he said.

Dr. T. Z. Koo, vice-chairman of the World's Student Christian Federation, accused Japan of violating its solemn covenants under the League, Nine-Power Treaty and Kellogg Pact.

Republican Women Directed By West Virginia Suffragist

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MRS ELLIS A. YOST

Mrs. Yost Believes Party Affiliation Affords Best Means of Political Expression—Has Served State With Distinction

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—A slender, blue-eyed woman sits behind a broad flat desk in a down-town hotel here ready to direct the Republican women of the country in the oncoming campaign. She is Mrs. Ellis A. Yost of West Virginia, director of the women's division of the Republican National Committee, who was called to this post two years ago.

Though quiet in manner she is aware of the tremendous job before her. As she sits at her desk with a blue glass ball swinging in the window behind her trailing its ivy, and photographs of Republican committee women lined on the wall before her, she plows through her stacks of mail from every quarter.

In Utah and California, Massachusetts and Florida, Minnesota and Louisiana, Mrs. Yost knows just what is going on in the ranks of Republican women. In Missouri, for instance, she sees the state federation extending its units. She sees the wheels of the organization revolving from coast to coast. She keeps in touch with the farthest and smallest groups through her contact with the national committee women, the state directors of women's activities, and state presidents of Republican federations of women. In Iowa alone she points to 2500 women elected to the Republican state, county and city committees.

Women Trained in Organization

Yet it is difficult to find out anything about Mrs. Yost from her own words. A question or two may start her, but immediately she is off again on "organization," "women in politics," and "accomplishing the job." Her work, she believes is that of an organizer and she keeps at it untiringly.

"Organization is one of the things that women do best," said Mrs. Yost. "Long before we had the vote we had been well trained in group action and knew the value of organization. We had learned how to get things done through clubs and leagues, committees and associations of many sorts for many ends—civic, social, educational, philanthropic and religious. We had learned, too, economy in the use of funds, persistence and patience in effort, fair play in team work and loyalty to a cause."

But how did this leader in political organizing arrive at her present task? When it is told that she was the first woman to act as teller in a Republican national convention, that she was the first woman to preside over a Republican state convention, that she was chairman of the platform committee in her state convention of West Virginia, the question arises "How did she get her start?"

The episode which started the ball rolling was a dramatic event. It happened in her home State of West Virginia just after the thirty-fourth state had ratified the Nineteenth Amendment. But two more states were needed and everybody expected that in West Virginia the vote would be taken without a hitch.

Won Suffrage Contest

But two weeks before the Legislature was ready to vote, an unforeseen uprising occurred. Suddenly intense opposition was developed and opponents were brought in from other states. But Mrs. Yost, who had directed the campaign for ratification, was "on the job." One more vote was needed in the Senate. She rushed State Senator Jesse Bloch across the country from California, getting him there part of the way on special trains to cast his vote which meant West Virginia's ratification. This success in West Virginia, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is reported to have stated, definitely broke the opposition and insured final victory for suffrage.

Unbeknown to the person who had actually put the job over, several influential citizens including ex-governors and senators wrote a letter to Mrs. Catt letting her know that the victory in West Virginia was due to Mrs. Yost's "rare tact and soundness of judgment." Very soon afterward Mrs. Yost was made a Republican state committeewoman and was busy organizing the newly enfranchised women of West Virginia.

The Republican national convention in Chicago in 1920 saw Mrs. Yost taking her seat on the platform as the only woman teller. As the states were called, "Alabama," "Arizona," "Arkansas," sometimes late into the night as ballot after ballot was taken the beginner in party politics kept tally of the votes.

Supports Party Affiliation

Two years later found her elected chairman of the platform committee at the West Virginia Republican state convention. She worked for things which had long been close to her heart—for prohibition, for the welfare of women and children, weights and measures bill, establishment of the juvenile court, abolition of the legalized saloon, and child labor laws.

"I would like to persuade more women," she said, "that they can make their most valuable contribution to the public welfare through active affiliation with a political party. A responsible electorate must be an intelligent electorate. Qualified candidates are not nominated by chance. Success at the polls is not spontaneously generated. The price of good government is political preparedness. What we are trying to do in our women's organizations is to make sure of such preparedness in its most practical form."

Education is another special interest to Mrs. Yost, and perhaps the reason that the photograph hangs in the woman's building on the campus of the University of West Virginia and why also that she is the only woman member of the West Virginia State Board of Education.

"It is a privilege to have a part in the work of a great political party," she said, "to help nominate and elect leaders who may direct national affairs and help to determine the destinies of other nations and peoples. It is good to feel that if you play fair, see clearly, keep your head and your temper, and grow in patience, understanding and skill, you may add to the sum total of fairness and soundness that is making governments more serviceable to the people that make them up, and that you may, in some small measure, stimulate others to this same building."

Home-Coming In 'Ol' Virginny'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Virginia Home-Coming Commission, established by an act of the General Assembly of 1932 to stimulate interest among former Virginians in visiting the Old Dominion during this year, met here recently to plan a series of home-coming events throughout the State during the remainder of the year.

The Home-Coming Commission met here several weeks ago to inaugurate its campaign, planned as a part of the State's observance of the George Washington bicentennial, to arouse the State to a realization of how Virginia can benefit from such a movement. The period of from June 1 to December 31 was announced by the chairman, Mr. Fred C. Abbot of Norfolk, as "Home-Coming Time in Virginia."

The commission called upon all communities in the State to hold celebrations and planned to coördinate its work with other agencies working for the advancement of Virginia from the tourist and vacationist standpoint. Colleges and universities in the State were urged to coöperate.

Ottawa Hearing On Standards Foretells Gain

The question of industrial standardization was discussed with marked success at the recent Imperial Economic Conference held in Ottawa, Mr. C. le Maistre, director of the British Standards Institution, said in an interview during a week-end visit to Boston. Mr. le Maistre is on his way back to England from the conference where he has been serving as technical adviser on industrial standardization to the United Kingdom delegation.

"British manufacturers," the director said, "are more and more realizing the absolute necessity of understanding local conditions and requirements in order to remove criticisms which have sometimes been made that the Old Country at times sent unsuitable goods to the Dominions." There is no better way of understanding these requirements than direct coöperation between standardizing bodies in the countries involved in the transaction, he explained.

The success that the organization already has achieved, Mr. le Maistre explained, and the confidence of industry which it has gained, "is due in a large measure to the principles underlying its activities and the splendid team work of its staff, guided so ably and loyally by Mr. Percy Good."

"Everywhere in the Dominions," Mr. le Maistre said, "secondary industries are growing up, and Great Britain is recognizing the essential nature of the industries in the prosperity of the Dominions. Hence the value of coördinating the industrial standard specifications applicable to the British Empire in order that all these industrial efforts shall be complementary as far as possible."

In a recent tour of the world in the interests of industrial standardization, Mr. le Maistre noted particularly the progress made by the organization founded under his guidance in Australia, similar to the Standards Institution of the United Kingdom in London. It was while on this tour that he visited Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, to solicit his support in presenting the subjects of standards for discussion at the Ottawa Conference. Mr. Bennett accepted the idea and placed it on the agenda for the conference.

Mr. le Maistre also observed in his travels that many today are searching for the idea of coöperation in industrial centers. And England, he said, is trying to put its oown house in order through a better understanding among its own members in order to improve its industrial relations with America.

Worsted Spinners Working Full Time

Worsted and cotton goods are enjoying the greatest activities in months. Practically all worsted spinners are operating full time and many have employed night shifts to meet the heavy demands according to reports received by the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Knitting yarns of the French system have been sold ahead for shipment during the next few months in heavy quantities and yarns for the jersey cloth trade have moved to the extent of nearly 1,000,000 pounds within the last 10 days, the reports show. It was also observed that most spinners are asking 5c a pound more for yarns than before the recent rise in raw materials.

Similar conditions prevail in the cotton yarns market where buyers covered freely in anticipation of price advances following the new strength in raw cotton. Combed yarns advanced 5c a pound although the volume of business is not so heavy as before the new price levels.

NEW ENGLAND FOUND TO FAVOR HOME LOAN PLAN

Fort Returns From Trip Reporting Region Will Back It to Limit

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 — Mr. Franklin W. Fort, chairman of the Home Loan Bank Board, today expressed himself "delighted" with the general reception given the new Home Loan system in New England, where he found a "willingness to cooperate to the limit."

Returning from a four-day trip to New England, the chairman termed the reaction he found to the plan there "extremely favorable." Insurance companies, coöperative banks and real estate exchanges all are exceedingly anxious to help set up the home mortgage banks, he declared. Many of them, he said, expressed an intention of issuing additional mortgages in view of the prospect of the new system giving more liquidity.

Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire came to Boston to assure the hearty coöperation of his state, Mr. Fort said.

It was pointed out by the chairman that changes in the law will be necessary in Massachusetts to permit organizations to become stockholders in the system. Many companies, however, have pledged their aid in having the law amended to provide for membership in the home loan system, and, in view of the fact that a special session of the Legislature is expected soon, there should not be much delay in getting capital for the banks, he said.

The laws of numerous states forbid insurance companies, building and loan associations and other organizations eligible to membership in Home Loan banks to buy stock in any business. Other states make certain specifications as to the solidarity of the business in which organizations may subscribe. In New Jersey, for instance, the law provided that the enterprise must have paid dividends for five years, a requirement which the new Home Loan system could not, of course meet.

Restrictions in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and other states have already been removed and other states are expected to amend their laws along this line at legislative sessions this year. Mr. William E. Best, board member, who visited Pennsylvania and West Virginia over the week-end, said he found business there much in favor of the new system. Organizations eligible to membership are working with Chambers of Commerce to raise the necessary capital for the banks, he reported.

Eclipse of Sun To Be Studied By 25 Expeditions

More than 25 expeditions, numbering some 250 natural scientists from all corners of the globe, are preparing to take their stations at some of the higher points in Maine and New Hampshire on Aug. 31 to view what is probably the most-talked-of eclipse of the sun in many years.

Studies of weather conditions in this area show that for the past 11 years the percentage of clear afternoons on that date has been about 70.3 per cent, while Government weather officials have stated that chances for a cloudless afternoon are more than 50 per cent better in late August in the interior points of New Hampshire and Maine than along the New England coast. This is affording great encouragement to the thousands of interested spectators coming from points at home and abroad who hope to peer at "Old Sol" as it hides its glaring face behind the moon.

During those few moments of partial darkness will be heard the steady click of hundreds of cameras, ranging in size from the tiny vest pocket editions to the largest camera, which is 65 feet long, with a lens mounted on a specially built tower. In order to record photographically every stage of the eclipse, the large navy cameras will move along the sun's path, while mirrors inside the cameras will keep the sun's image steadily focused by means of clockwork.

In addition, thousands of eyes will peep upward at the spectacle, some through huge telescopes specially adjusted for the event, while others, squinting one eye, will watch the sun's motion through small bits of crude, smoked glass.

Towns in the areas where the eclipse will last longer than the fleeting glance that is obtainable away from the center line of totality, are planning to make the day a gala event with band concerts, midways and other forms of entertainment to amuse the visitors while awaiting the spectacle. Several railway companies also are scheduling numerous special trains to the eclipse area with most inviting rates. Hotels in the area already are reporting a flood of reservations and many vacationists are planning to remain longer than usual in order to witness the eclipse.

Good Government Issues Take Lead In Texas Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas, Aug. 22—Good government issues have been brought to the front in the gubernatorial campaign now reaching its climax in Texas.

Moral forces of the State are being urged to go to the polls in the Democratic run-off primary Aug. 27 and support Gov. Ross S. Sterling of Houston, seeking a second term on a record of good government. The Governor has a straight contest with the forces who are campaigning energetically to again place Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson in the executive seat.

Pledging a continuation of "honest, responsible and business-like government," Governor Sterling bases his present campaign on the accomplishments of his first term. He claims to have balanced the state budget, saved the oil industry from demoralization, reformed the Texas prison system and improved the State's educational institutions. His leadership in a drive against official graft in the collection of fees also is held up.

Governor Sterling is a prohibitionist, but is not making the wet and dry question an issue in his present campaign. He is backed, however, by all the recognized dry groups in the State, who are appealing to the electorate to go to the polls and vote to keep him in office.

Failure of any one of the nine candidates to secure a majority in the July primary necessitated the run-off this month and opened the way for an intensive campaign centering around "Fergusonism," an issue which has embroiled Texas politics since 1917 when Mrs. Ferguson's husband was impeached and removed from office on charges including acceptance of large money loans from the liquor interests during the fight to prevent Texas from going dry.

DERBY PLANES START SECOND LAP OF RACES

Carnahan and Dorset Win First Laps of Pacific and Atlantic Hops

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 22 (AP)—Two fleets of racing airplanes, one from the Atlantic, the other from the Pacific, aggregating nearly 100 in all, today entered the second lap of the Cord Cup transcontinental air derby.

Their spectacular 2369-mile contest will end at the Cleveland Airport Saturday as one of the main events of the National Air Races.

Forty-eight men and eight women fliers in the Pacific group started their first lap yesterday at Los Angeles and all landed safely within a few hours at Yuma, Ariz., where they spent the night.

The Atlantic group took off from Washington, D. C., and ended their first lap at Winston-Salem, N. C.

Figuring ratings on a point-and-handicap basis, the judges announced Mr. Art Carnahan, Bloomington, Ill., as winner of the Los Angeles-Yuma lap for 270 points.

The Atlantic flight was led by Mr. Fred Dorset of Augusta, Ga., with a 270-point score. Mr. Melville Robinson of Mount Clemens, Mich., was second.

On today's lap, the eastern group will make a noon stop at Spartanburg, S. C., and will spend the night at Atlanta, Ga. The western group will make a noon stop at Tucson, Ariz., and will have their overnight stop at El Paso, Texas.

American Pilots Leave For Canadian Air Fête

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y., Aug. 22 (AP)—Forty-nine airplanes piloted by amateurs took off Saturday for Montreal to attend the fourth annual Canadian air pageant.

REFRIGERATOR SALES INCREASE

CHICAGO, Aug. 22 — Refrigerator sales the first six months of 1932 gained 2½ per cent over the first half of last year, said manufacturers at the National Electric Manufacturers Association meeting.

Camera Men and Reporters Guests Of President at His Rapidan Camp

SKYLAND, Va., Aug. 22 (AP)—A day of almost complete rest, with a picnic lunch on a grassy spot near one of the Rapidan camp's waterfalls, was enjoyed by President Hoover, yesterday, at his Blue Ridge mountain retreat.

When newspapers were dropped by airplane Mr. Hoover read the Columbus, Ohio, address of his Democratic opponent, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York.

Mr. Hoover made known late in the day that he planned to return to the White House today, arising shortly after sun-up in order to reach his desk at an early hour.

Picture men, along with a small group of newspaper correspondents, were entertained as guests at the mountain retreat and were served luncheon at the presidential table before departing.

Gracious and smiling despite often conflicting demands from half a dozen camera "directors," the Chief Executive worked for an hour and a half at fishing, riding, posing with Mrs. Hoover, sitting in repose with a book and playing with the two most favored White House canines, "Pat" and "Weejie." Many of the pictures taken will be seen often in the campaign.

The President placed himself in the hands of his guest photographers shortly after their arrival at the camp. Donning boots and taking his favorite rod, he whipped the shallow waters of Mills Creek for 15 minutes while the camera men swarmed along its banks and over the bridge that crosses it.

Then came a quick change. The President went to his cabin, situated on a penisula formed by Mills and Laurel Creeks, which join to make the Rapidan River, and emerged a few minutes later in riding habit. Without changing the coat and Panama hat in which he fished, he donned gray whipcord breeches, high shoes and leggins. With Mrs. Hoover he walked and rewalked from the porch of his cabin and then posed upon a tiny patch of green lawn under huge, spreading trees, with a small waterfall as background.

Next came the horseback riding scene. The President rode gracefully astride his favorite gelding, "Billy," proud and prancing under a saddle cloth carrying the Presidential coat of arms and four stars.

Canadian Youth Build Playground

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—There has just been completed in this city one of the best and most unusual playgrounds in that the youngsters of the district have done all the work preparing the ground. In a quiet backwater some rough land was donated by Mrs. James Sarsfield McCarrey on one condition that the boys and girls of the district would get it into shape.

They have been two years doing so, and the playground is named the Ann Cody Memorial Playground in memory of the mother of the donor of the waste land. The ground is 250 feet in length with a width of 75 feet. Playground equipment is erected at one end for children, with swings, teeter totters and so forth. A baseball diamond was laid out under the direction of Frank J. Shaughnessy, general manager of the Montreal Royals, and the boys "burned the midnight oil" on the construction of this. A horseshoe pitching patch and a lawn bowling green has also been constructed.

BANK OF ENGLAND HEAD AT BAR HARBOR

BAR HARBOR, Maine, Aug. 22 (AP)—Mr. Montague Norman, governor of the Bank of England, was a guest today of Mrs. John Markoe of Philadelphia, at Larchesa, her summer home here. He arrived here yesterday from Boston.

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RUGS, FIFTH FLOOR

EMPIRE TARIFFS CALLED IMPETUS TO WORLD TRADE

Increase in Buying Power Expected to Spread to Other Countries

By LLOYD ROBERTS
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 22—The bi-lateral agreements signed by the heads of delegations at the closing plenary session of the Imperial Economic Conference last Saturday and made public today disclose little of importance that had not been forecast by the press.

Freer trade by means of reciprocal preferential tariffs among the nations of the British Commonwealth, not higher protection against the outside world, is the policy manifested throughout the agreements, thus complying with the tenor of the resolution of the conference on "promotion of trade within the Empire," which reads:

"That by the lowering or removal of barriers among themselves provided for in these agreements the flow of trade between the various countries of the Empire will be facilitated, and that by the consequent increase of purchasing power of their peoples the trade of the world will also be stimulated and increased."

No Mention of Embargo

In the Canada-United Kingdom agreement, the key of the whole situation, there is no mention of an embargo against Russia, although provision is made for protection against "state action on the part of any foreign country" which may nullify preferences, by both governments promising to "exercise the powers which it now has or will hereafter take to prohibit the entry from such foreign country."

The present 10 per cent preference on Canadian lumber remains the same. While Canada is to receive a 6 per cent per bushel preference on wheat, it must not raise the price to the British consumer; thus it cannot increase the price to the Canadian farmer. In other words, Canada must sell at the world price, as fixed by Liverpool, Chicago and Winnipeg, while the Argentine, for instance, must pay 6 cents more to get its wheat in.

Britain agrees to continue the existing free list of Canadian goods. In addition, Britain will get parliamentary sanction for taxes on British foodstuffs to give Canada preferences (in approximate Canadian currency) of wheat 6 cents a bushel, butter 3 cents a pound, cheese 15 per cent, apples and pears 1 cent a pound, dried fruits 2 cents a pound, eggs in shell 25 cents to 43 cents per crate of 100, condensed milk $1.25 a hundredweight, copper 4 cents a pound.

Preferences Continued

The present 10 per cent preference on fresh fish, canned salmon, other canned fish, asbestos, zinc and lead will continue, but this may be waived later with the consent of Canada. Clause 4 of the agreement destroys any hope that Canadian producers will get increased prices for their wheat, copper, zinc and lead, which must be sold to Britain at world prices. All they receive is the advantage of the preference.

The British will remove restrictions on live cattle imports, thus giving Canada a better chance to compete with Irish cattle. Action awaits report of the British Pig Commission before giving Canada benefits on bacon. A Canadian quota of 2,500,000 hundred weight, however, is set up, but as Canada's present exports are only about 150,000 hundred weight, there is still a huge margin of trade to be obtained.

Canada agrees in return to preserve the margin of British preference, to give United Kingdom producers "full opportunity of reasonable competition on the basis of the relative cost of economical and efficient production," to allow British industries to appear before the Tariff Board when they believe the competition unreasonable, to reduce and ultimately abolish the exchange dumping duty in so far as it applies to imports from the United Kingdom.

Concessions by Canada

Canada will make concessions on 220 items of its tariff, which include iron and steel products, linens, cottons and woolens, chemicals, glassware, toilet goods, tableware and leather. These concessions will not be disclosed before Parliament meets, probably in October.

The agreement between Canada and South Africa, the first in their history, is limited in scope. Special consideration has been given by administrative regulation to the position of Indian corn or maize from South Africa and to motor cars from Canada. The Canada-Irish Free State agreement secures to the former the lowest rates of duty accorded to similar goods and produce of any country, and to the latter the same tariff treatment as is enjoyed by the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland.

Canada and Southern Rhodesia agree to an exchange of preferential treatment on a selected list (not enumerated) of complementary products; while Canada and India have held "conversations" which are expected to lead shortly to direct negotiations, and eventually to a trade agreement.

Australian Agreement

The United Kingdom-Australia agreement gives the latter free entry into the former's market for three years of eggs, poultry, butter, cheese and other milk products, while protected from foreign competition by the duties already enumerated.

Australia will continue to enjoy freedom from the 10 per cent ad valorem duty imposed by Britain on a long list of goods under the Import Duties Act, 1932. Special provision will be made under an "agreed program" between Australia and the United Kingdom for the regulation of the importation of foreign meat.

At present, the wholesale prices of frozen meat "are at a level which has resulted in grave depression in the livestock industries of the United Kingdom and the Dominions," declares the United Kingdom Government, and it is essential that steps be taken to raise the wholesale prices to such a level as will maintain efficient production in Britain.

Australian wheat will have the same preference as Canadian. New Zealand is to have similar advantages in the British market and undertakes that no reduction will be made in the margins of preference of 20 per cent ad valorem now enjoyed by United Kingdom goods.

Other Treaties Outlined

South Africa undertakes to continue the existing margins of preferences on British goods and receives the same free entry into the United Kingdom as its sister Dominions.

Southern Rhodesia will receive a preference of 4 cents a pound on tea, 2 cents a pound on coffee and 2 cents a pound on raw cocoa.

Newfoundland is to have a preference of three cents a pound on frozen salmon, and free entry of its produce into the British market.

All dominions agree to accord the non-self-governing colonies and protectorates the same privileges they accord each other.

Col. Roosevelt Of Philippines To Help Hoover

MANILA, Aug. 22 (AP)—The name of Roosevelt, which is borne by the Democratic presidential nominee, is to be brought into the Republican campaign in behalf of President Hoover.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, said today he would sail for the United States Sept. 14 to take part in the effort to reëlect Mr. Hoover. Colonel Roosevelt's participation in the Republican campaign was understood to be desired by party leaders because of the value of the name. He also has had experience in politics.

Colonel Roosevelt is the eldest son of President Roosevelt and was appointed to his present position by President Hoover. He has been here in his official capacity less than six months and Mr. John H. Halliday, Vice-Governor-General, has been acting as his adviser for five months.

Colonel Roosevelt, in a statement, said: "At no time in my life have I been so happy as during the last months working with the leaders of the people of the Philippine Islands in their plans for the welfare of the Philippines. I am confident that the mere fact I am leaving will not in any fashion hamper or mar this work that is so necessary for our people and that the Legislature will carry it to a statesmanlike and triumphant finish."

The insular Legislature, now in session, is working to drastically reduce government expenses and reorganize certain departments.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

Mrs. Marie Nadro, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Edward Nadro Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Amelia F. Evans, New York, N. Y.
Mary B. Campion, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Louise Odenwalder, New York, N. Y.
Dorothy Lee Ofdenkamp, Kansas City, Mo.
Royston Lee, London, Eng.
Betty B. Ofdenkamp, Kansas City, Mo.
O. John Ofdenkamp, Kansas City, Mo.
Viola Davis Wood, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Abigail B. Wood, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Mrs. Gertie Koppel, Dallas Texas.
Miss Mary Johnson, Washington, D. C.
Charles G. Baldwin, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Bess L. Julien, Dayton, Ohio.
Miss Grace C. Rauh, Long Island, N. Y.
Mrs. Cornelia Rauh, Long Island, N. Y.
Robert Rauh, Long Island, N. Y.
William A. Rauh, Long Island, N. Y.
Mrs. May Smith Cooper, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Anna Briding, New York, N. Y.
Frederic W. Greenlow, Dedham, Mass.
Grace O'Brien, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Fleda G. Foley, Lexington, Ky.
Margaret Hale, Indianapolis, Ind.
Grace Monroe, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. E. Hollands, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.
E. Hollands, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.
Mrs. Nora D. Wood, Darby, Penna.
Ella J. Kratz, Highland Park, Penna.
Philip W. Robinson, Ware, Mass.
Mrs. May O. Nafe, El Paso, Texas.
W. J. Ereaser, Woodhaven, N. Y.
Mrs. Ella J. Harrington, Rochester, N. Y.
Janice B. Harrington, Rochester, N. Y.
Clara St. James, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. E. P. Dickinson, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Sarah D. Heidbrink, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. A. E. Purman, Royal Oak, Mich.
A. E. Purman, Royal Oak, Mich.
Ed Purman, Royal Oak, Mich.

SUNDAY

Mrs. Mary E. Brown, Ossining, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary Bower Betts, Ossining, N. Y.
Benjamin F. Carle, St. Paul, Minn.
Mrs. Vinnie May Carle, St. Paul, Minn.
Mrs. Emily M. Christman, St. Paul, Minn.
A. M. Mitchell, St. Paul, Minn.
Frances M. Jones, Memphis, Tenn.
Mrs. R. C. Patton, New York, N. Y.
Miss Ida Martha Heppe, Logansport, Ind.
Mrs. Edmond L. Morrison, Stamford, Conn.
Edmond L. Morrison, Stamford, Conn.
Donald Morrison, Stamford, Conn.
Leon Soserow, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Gladys H. Silva, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
Abbott Silva, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
Mrs. Hannah R. Twiss, New Brunswick, N. J.
Ann Elizabeth Dunn, New Brunswick, N. J.
John Johnson, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Mrs. Emily F. Johnson, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Walter J. Burton, Terry, Mont.
Mrs. Helen Burton, Terry, Mont.
Mrs. Kate Franklin Madden, New Haven, Conn.
Eunice Fischbach, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. Laura Unger, Port Huron, Mich.
Frank L. Sample, Highland Park, Mich.
Mrs. Ida Wood Sample, Highland Park, Mich.
Mrs. John H. McClure, West Hartford, Conn.
John H. McClure, West Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Etta J. Angus, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. G. E. Turner, Springfield, Mass.
Andrew Cook McKenzie, Springfield, Mass.
Miss Virginia Bourret, Worcester, Mass.
Mrs. Pauline F. Abrams, West Palm Beach, Fla.
Miss Charlotte Bashore, Philadelphia.
Miss Catherine Brubaker.
Mrs. Lylian E. Messinger, Toronto, Can.
Miss Muriel L. Messinger, Toronto, Can.
Mrs. Ella C. Nichols, Worcester, Mass.
Mrs. Helen H. Hodge, Worcester, Mass.
Lucien Messinger, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
Mrs. Leo E. Phillips, Westfield, N. J.
Leo E. Phillips, Westfield, N. J.
Leo E. Phillips Jr., Westfield, N. J.
Betty Ann Fast, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. A. H. Fast, Washington, D. C.
Sada Brentrall, Kansas City, Mo.
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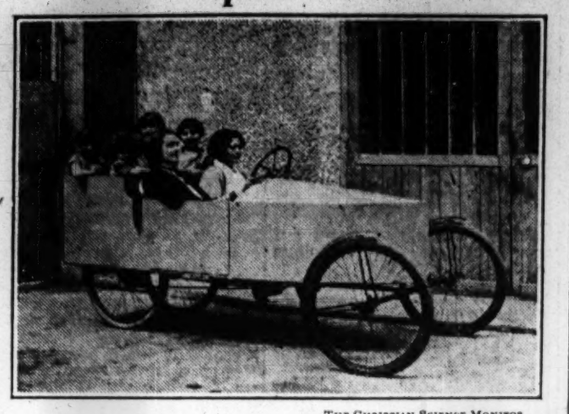

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Driving Lessons and Number Plate Not Required for Velocar, but Passenger in Front May Be Called Upon to Pedal

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The fuelless car is here. And not only is the "Velocar," as M. Charles Mochet calls his invention, fuelless but so simple that anyone can drive it at first sight. Neither does one require any driving license or bothersome lessons, nor even a number plate.

Like a bicycle, your feet are the motive power, but the difference is that you do your propelling reclining in a comfortable, upholstered seat and can develop from 6 to 12 miles an hour while conversing with a friend at your side, whose feet may also be engaged in pushing a second set of pedals.

M. Mochet says his invention has been thoroughly tested and has given satisfaction and pleasure to the extent that his factory at Puteaux, on the outskirts of Paris, is busy turning out a number of machines each month and that the output is showing a steady increase.

Different Velocar models enable mothers and fathers to take their children for outings. A current model provides place for two front seats and four small seats in a back compartment. There is also a delivery car for small merchants and M. Mochet claims that a new single-seated speedster type can throw the dust to any bicyclist anywhere in the world.

The construction of the chassis is standard auto-type flywheel. The Velocar has three speeds, two brakes, a coaster to run down hill and can be built with any style coachwork. The entire machine weighs about 135 pounds and costs $100 completely equipped. Railroads accept it as baggage.

Canadian Indian Is Self-Supporting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Progress of Indians on reservations in Canada toward self-support is noted by the great improvement in housing conditions. During the last few years over 2000 new houses have been erected on the reserves, 200 being built during 1931. Plans for a larger number of houses to be constructed during the present year are being made by officers of the department in the field.

Substantial materials are used in the construction of the houses, large logs usually being set on concrete foundations. Each house has two doors, five windows and frequently an upper floor. They are whitewashed every spring and fall, and are a vast improvement over the mud-plastered dwellings previously built by the Indians. In the matter of furnishings the interior of the Indian dwellings of today afford an agreeable surprise.

Large sums are spent annually by the Indians in the beautification of their homes. The change in the home surroundings has had its beneficial effect on the health of the Indians. During 1931, there was a noticeable improvement in health conditions on the reservations.

'Repeal' Signs Ordered Off Trenton Motorcars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 22—Police orders prohibiting the display on motorcars of signs advocating either repeal or enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment are in effect here today on instructions by Mr. William P. Walters, chief of police, on Saturday. The new regulation is based on the so-called "Sandwich Ordinance," which prohibits any sort of advertising on vehicles save political or advertising on commercial vehicles used for the business of the advertiser.

Best Movie and Radio Programs to Get Prizes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 22—Mr. Chester D. Pugsley, vice-chairman of the Westchester County National Bank and widely known for his philanthropy, has established two annual awards of $500 each for the best sound motion picture and the best national daily week-day radio program feature, he announced today. The awards will be made for the first time in 1934 for the calendar year 1933 and will be administered by the Graduate School of the American University, Washington, D. C.

New Sales Tax Drive Is Assured

(Continued from Page 1)

on "charge account" business when their customers paid them.

State tax commission officials estimated that the sales tax thus far has produced 32.356 per cent of funds raised by "special levies," the highest percentage of any individual tax.

Sharp Contrast

The successful functioning of the sales tax to date is in sharp contrast with the strife which accompanied its adoption, under sponsorship of Gov. M. Sennett Conner, to offset declining revenues from land taxes. A state-wide organization of merchants was formed to defeat the tax. A protest march of hundreds on the State Capitol was carried out during the legislative session. Litigation was promised to nullify it.

The tax as finally adopted by the Legislature levies 2 per cent upon retail sales and a 2 per cent gross income tax on all business and professional persons paying a privilege tax. A graduated tax was adopted to cover state manufacturers to prevent "doubling up" of the levy.

The smoothly functioning administration of the new revenue law has become evident. Governor Conner called to the chairmanship of the State Tax Commission Mr. Alf H. Stone, Delta planter and business man with a national reputation as an economist. Complete reorganization of the commission, long a football in state politics, followed.

Civil Service Basis

Mr. Stone accepted the resignation of every employee—and their applications for reëmployment—to place the commission on a civil service basis.

A pledge was exacted from each applicant to assure employment of no person using alcohol. "Liquor on the breath" of a field agent, Mr. Stone said, not only would lower the worker's prestige in his contacts but would make the commission "uncertain" of the agents' investigations and reports.

To complete the picture, the merchant, now willing to abide by the decision of the majority to help the State out of a tight place and from whose mind thoughts of legal contest apparently have faded, has discovered the public is willing to pay the tax. He had professed he could not "pass it on," but he is doing just that, it is declared.

The humblest person who enjoys the protection and facilities of the State contributes his share of tax when he purchases overalls as does the banker when he purchases a new twin-eight. The broad base, reaching persons heretofore exempt, is the best argument for the tax, its backers assert.

Pooling of Ideas Is Discussed By Industrialists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Neth. — Character and the gift of leadership are among the most important factors which render a man suitable for his work, according to views outlined at the fifth triennial International Congress on Scientific Management recently held at Amsterdam. More than 700 delegates from a score of countries attended.

Chief place on the agenda was given to a study of means for securing low-production costs, with a view to maintaining existing wage levels.

The congress also discussed general problems affecting industry today, including standard costing, market research, foreman education, production incentives, promotion methods and retail distribution problems. The pooling of ideas and experience among industrialists on modern management practices and trends clearly showed that the evolution of management in industry is being recognized as one of the most important aspects in industrial life.

Educator Leaves To Set Up School

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—Dr. Beryl Parker, assistant professor of education at New York University, is today on her way to Turkey at the invitation of the Government of that country to establish a progressive kindergarten and primary school in Angora. Dr. Parker left here on board the steamship Saturnia of the Italian Line, on Saturday.

She was selected for this work by the American Friends of Turkey, coöperating with the Turkish Minister in Washington.

"There are three lines along which we intend to work," Dr. Parker said just before she left New York. "It is necessary to form a capable staff of teachers and the curriculum will have to be developed along more definite policies than now exist. In addition, we intend to carry on a program of English instruction in this school and in evening for young people and adults."

Weekday Radiocasts Of Christian Science

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Series," Tuesday afternoons, 3:30-4:00, E. D. S. T., Station WBSO, Babson Park, Mass., 970kc-326m, auspices of Manager of Committees on Publication.

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. D. S. T., Station WBBM, 770kc-389m, auspices Committee on Publication for Illinois.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Tuesdays, 11:15-11:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHB, 860kc-349m, auspices Committee on Publication for Missouri.

TORONTO—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. D. S. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m, auspices Committee on Publication for Ontario.

HAMILTON, Ont. — Mondays and Wednesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., E. D. S. T., Station CKOC, 880kc-340.7m, auspices Committee on Publication for Ontario.

CREDIT SOURCES SHOWN TO TRADE IN ACCEPTANCES

Wider Use of System in Place of Open Accounts Recommended

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—Wider use of trade acceptances to increase the outstanding volume of commercial paper eligible for rediscount, and to expand the banking credit of the country, is recommended by the executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. All business firms and organizations in the membership of the national chamber are to be urged to give encouragement to a wide and proper use of trade acceptances as a substitute for the open-book account, the chamber states.

While the national chamber, it is announced, has not a mandate from its members to approve or disapprove the trade acceptance, it is the judgment of its executive committee "that an early expansion of the volume of trade bills would be of material assistance in improving general business conditions. The proper use of the trade acceptance in relation to both buying and selling transactions will assist in the release of credit from banks, including Federal Reserve banks."

In support of the action of the chamber's executive committee, Mr. Robert V. Fleming, president of the Riggs National Bank, Washington, and a director of the chamber, representing finance, explains that "there is no question but that the greater use of the trade acceptance will stimulate the flow of credit into commerce and trade. In the past few months, many large industrial concerns have adopted the practice of taking short term acceptances from responsible customers in payment for goods sold to them, and issuing trade acceptances promptly in payment for goods purchased.

Prime Commercial Paper

"The trade acceptance is the best-known form of prime commercial paper, arising from a specific business transaction, bearing the names, as drawer and acceptor, of two solvent concerns. It is eligible for purchase or rediscount by the Reserve banks and thus constitutes the legal basis for Reserve Bank currency.

"Since Federal Reserve currency—the main currency now in circulation—is primarily based on commercial paper, it is highly important that the banks of the country have eligible commercial paper in their portfolios, which they can rediscount with the Federal Reserve Bank in order that they may meet seasonal or other unusual demands from their customers."

Mr. Fleming explains that the trade acceptance has certain, definite advantages over the open-book account system, which is the common practice now in use. The open-bank account system places the seller under the burden of "carrying" the buyer, that is, of extending his credit over a long period after the delivery of the goods. Granting of credit is essentially the function of commercial banks and not of manufacturers, wholesalers or jobbers. The seller who "carries" his customer on an open account has to obtain funds for this purpose by borrowing on his single name paper through the bank or note brokers.

Some misunderstanding, he says, appears to have arisen regarding the effect of the development of the trade acceptance upon the continuance of the cash discount practice. The trade acceptance is not necessarily a substitute for such discounts; it need not affect those trades where cash discounts prevail, nor need it lead to a revival of the cash discount system in trade on lines where it has been abolished. The adoption of the trade acceptance merely replaces the open account on the seller's books, with a written acknowledgment of the buyer's obligation in such form as to make it a more readily available instrument of credit.

Tested Type of Credit

"The trade acceptance," Mr. Fleming continued, "is not a new or untried instrument of credit; it is simply a particular type of time-tested bill of exchange known and successfully used all over the world and at one time extensively used in the domestic trade of this country.

"To the seller, manufacturer, jobber, and wholesaler it offers release from the necessary or assumed burden of 'carrying' the buyer for indeterminate periods. It verifies the terms of sale between the buyer and seller, it saves the seller from the heavy expense necessarily incident to the abuses of the open account and frees him from the losses and worries of overdue accounts, delayed collections, returned goods and like abuses; it gives him a definite and computable business income; and it provides him with negotiable paper readily discountable at his bank.

"To the buyer it opens the way to sounder business methods, restraining the common tendency to overstock, curbing the slow-pay practices of consumers, and improving his credit standing as a consequence of his readiness to put his obligations into a form that the holder can realize upon fully, promptly and scientifically, thus entitling him to the best service."

Group in Chicago Acts to Improve Highway Safety

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 22—Believing that better observance, or stricter enforcement, would make possible a 25 per cent reduction in mishaps, a new traffic council here has set out to bring such an improvement about. Appointed by Mr. James P. Allman, police commissioner, the Chicago Traffic Safety Advisory Council is composed of a score of men representing all the various agencies whose coöperation is being asked in putting over the program.

In addition to representatives of the National Safety Council and the Chicago Council, the heads of all the various park police forces, the chief justice of the Municipal Court, the commissioner of public works, as well as a technical traffic expert and a representative of the downtown merchants are included in the council's membership.

The council plans to give particular attention to enforcement of regulations regarding observance of stop and go lights, safety zones, through streets, rules regarding lights on vehicles, and speed regulations. It has been found, a representative of the council said, that a good part of the mishaps occur at intersections where safety aids are provided but their observance not carefully enforced.

DUTCH-BELGIAN PACT TO LOWER DUTIES SIGNED

Aim of Five-Year Treaty Is to Help Economic Restoration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM — The Dutch-Belgian treaty for the reduction of trade barriers between the two countries has been negotiated. It predicates an annual decrease of import duties by 10 per cent for a period of five years, till a level of 50 per cent of the present import duties is reached.

In the introduction to the treaty the monarchs of Belgium and Netherlands point out that the purpose of the treaty is to aid in the restoration of the general economic situation.

The treaty binds its signatories not to raise the existing level of import duties, nor to establish any new duties. The signatories also agree not to establish increased import duties having a protectional character, nor to introduce any new protective duties on goods of third states with which they have concluded commercial treaties, except in case those states, through a new increase of tariffs or by obstacles to trade, are harming the contracting states.

Existing prohibitive or restrictive measures are to be abolished as soon as practical and the signatories mutually agree to apply unconditionally and unlimited the most favored nation clause to their mutual exchange of goods.

The treaty is valid for five years, after which time it is automatically prolonged for annual periods, although it may be renounced at six months' notice.

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REICH TO BAR NON-GERMANS IN FILM WORK

Order Is Felt Particularly Among Austrians Affected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA — Much dissatisfaction is felt in film circles here at Germany's recent announcement of the introduction of a new film-contingent law, which aims at excluding all non-Germans from the film world of the Reich.

In future, even the writer of the scenario, the composer of the music and the producer of the film must be "Reichsdeutsch," if it is to pass as a German production, and of those coöperating to make the film, 75 per cent must be Germans.

Such a law hits Austria and Hungary very badly since the film world of Berlin has for long been full of producers, actors and actresses from these two states. If, now, these people have to return to their own states, they can only increase the number of unemployed there.

Moreover, it is believed Germany has benefited from the presence of these foreign artistes. They have served the important purpose of adapting German films to Austrian and Hungarian needs, thus helping Germany in an important film market in central Europe. Austria also grants special privileges for German films, and about 200 German films are imported here each year, free from the usual import tax.

Greenland Yields Secrets to Women

(Continued from Page 1)

plored the country, if it was possible to land at the head of each one, where always one glacier is found, often several. The mountains in this locality reach the height of 11,000 feet, this being the height of Petermann, scaled last summer by the Cambridge Greenland Expedition under Mr. Wordie. Petermann stands at the head of Franz Josef Fjord.

Our leader and hostess was making her third journey to the arctic. One of our party was making his twenty-fifth arctic journey. We also enjoyed the company of a famous arctic hunter. To see this man with the Eskimo clustering about him, as we did at Scoresby Sound, was a touching sight indeed. He gave them the very clothes off his back, leaving himself none too well provided.

Scoresby is the most northern settlement on the east coast. It is a small Danish outpost named after William Scoresby, noted English sailor and scholar.

We reached Scoresby on the morning of Aug. 14, 1 a. m., a lovely, bright day.

When we sailed into the sound we were surprised to see, lying peacefully by the little wharf, a huge hydroairplane. It was the Grönland-Wahl D. 2053 from Hamburg, whose captain, von Gronau, having crossed the Atlantic the previous summer and now reached Greenland, via Iceland, was waiting for favorable weather conditions for his attempt to fly over the treacherous Greeland ice cap.

I asked von Gronau if he would take some mail for us. He bowed low and replied, "It will be the greatest pleasure, but we may never reach our destination."

Later they flew the Atlantic. They were as good as their word about posting our letters, which may claim the honor of being the first airmail from Europe to America via the Greenland air route.

As we lay at anchor in water so clear that our ship looked doubleship and shadow, many of the Eskimos came out from the shore in their kayaks. Although there are a number of ships sailing to Scoresby each season, they seldom have women visitors, and we were the objects of much interest and curiosity.

Meeting the Governor

The settlement consists of a store, a church, the Governor's house, three other houses for Europeans, warehouses, and several Eskimo houses, all of which are stoutly built and stand on the steep rocky hillside which bounds the bay to the west.

After some delay we began to wonder if we were going to be allowed to land, for though our Danish permits were all in order, we were sailing in a Norwegian ship with Norwegian captain and crew and flying the very flag that had given the Danes much concern when flown over more northern territory as a sign of the occupation.

Six Danish flags waved bravely from every available flagpole and building defying our one Norwegian flag—the house flag of the Vesle Kari and the Stars and Stripes flying from our mainmast.

However, a launch set out from shore, the delay having been caused by the engine refusing to start—not politics—and the Danish Governor came aboard. At least we called him Governor, for his title of Bÿsterer is so hard to pronounce, especially in conjunction with his name Heogh.

It would more correctly be translated storekeeper or director.

This official was very cordial and, finding our papers in order, invited us all ashore.

While we waited for the formalities to be completed, the Eskimos circled our ship, performing feats of great dexterity in throwing their harpoons at a mark, and in the management of their kayaks. One of the men donned a waterproof helmet, shirt and mittens and turned his kayak over and over again in the water, himself in it. I never before saw mittens with two thumbs like those these people wear, fitting either left or right hand, the unused thumb remaining empty.

We went ashore many times, being entertained by the few Danes, who live there, in the most hospitable fashion. Visitors are few and far between. There were five Danes, six counting the little 3-year-old boy of the young man in charge of the seismographical work, the Governor, a young builder and his wife. The former is to construct the buildings the French are putting up at Scoresby as their contribution to the polar year, 1932—buildings to help in the observations carried on there.

Contentment in Isolation

The wife of the Danish Governor is an Eskimo woman, a fine dignified type, the mother of six children—the three little girls as blonde, blue-eyed and curly-haired as their father; the three little boys as dark, straight-haired, almond-eyed as their mother. I never saw such a definite cleavage in racial characteristics as in this happy, contented family. My great regret was that I could not talk to the Governor's lady, for I am sure she was an interesting woman.

Frü Heogh was most hospitable. Her house was immaculately clean and furnished in European country fashion. L. and I were asked in to breakfast—a wonderful breakfast, at least 10 kinds of bread and many delicious little cakes, three or four kinds of fish, cold meats and wurst—she was quietly hospitable and did the honors beautifully. I wish I could have talked to her, for she interested me and, I think, liked me as she took my hand and held it at our good-by call and, all the way to the wharf walked beside me holding my hand in hers.

Her presentation of a beautiful Eskimo bead necklace to L. was a pretty little ceremony. In her domain of utter remoteness she was a worthy Governor's lady.

As Christmas approaches and we are sending messages to these new friends of the arctic, the strangeness of their way of living and their attitude toward things in general is borne in upon me. They will not receive our Christmas messages of December, 1931, until June, 1932, and only then if good luck brings a ship in early through the ice rampart nature has thrown around these coasts.

I asked the young Danish couple about the time they had during the dark winter. The young man, of course, had his work, but I couldn't bear to think of the pretty, gently nurtured young wife with her lovely child in that darkness. She replied that she was going to learn to speak and read English. Her husband speaks fluently and would be her teacher. And they were planning to stay five years there without a return to civilization, "until my husband has completed certain scientific work he is carrying on over a period of years."

Nothing Lacking

I asked the little wife of the Danish contractor what she missed most, living up there, and, she replied "Nothing." Three months of darkness, then some months of twilight, then three months of dazzling brilliant sunshine, with the dark treading upon them again and only two or three other Europeans to associate with; canned food and canned milk, month after month; never a fresh vegetable, only very occasionally fresh meat, for the Danes protect the musk-ox and do not kill them for food.

In the winter, of course, one could ski and toboggan but in rough country like this, alpine sports in the dark would be a trifle risky. In the summer the walking in that region is unpleasant, for the country is one of steep, rough hillsides, all rocks and stones and, even in our heavy boots we had to pick our way with the utmost care.

There was a rough path to the Governor's house and the church, but that was a distance of only a few hundred yards. There were three little potted plants in the window of one of these homes, one of mignonette, one cactus and one of a sort of dwarf thistle, carefully cared for through the dark winter, as they would have to be, to survive at all. Doubtless these were the only plants of that variety in all the continent.

And yet I have seldom seen such contentment, a more tranquil, serene harmonious atmosphere than prevailed in those simple homes. I wondered which one of us would have passed the test of one winter in the arctic with such flying colors. When I thought of the fullness of our lives at home—the comfort, luxury, music theaters, new books, friends, the best of fare, travel and the host of good things we think necessary to everyday well-being, I am overwhelmed with misgivings and doubts but filled with admiration for these people who have risen above material things.

Greenland Family Turns Out for Camera

Courtesy of the Danish State Railways to The Christian Science Monitor

NO PARIS FASHIONS HERE

Swarthy Villagers of the Arctic Dwelling in Fishing Settlements of the Coast.

QUEBECERS PLACED ON LAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Eight towns and municipalities throughout the Province of Quebec have so far consented to place 398 families on the land. Officials of the Provincial Colonization Department are optimistic that the back-to-the-land scheme will spread rapidly. It is expected that Three Rivers will send 100 families to farms and relieve unemployment in that area. The towns contribute toward the scheme.

POSTER ART IS EMPHASIZED IN LONDON SHOW

Royal Society Holds Exhibition, Industry Taking Part

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—How art and industry are getting into closer relations was revealed in an exhibition of designs held in the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, July 30-Aug. 31. The display included architectural decoration, textiles, furniture, book production, and posters of commercial art.

The Royal Society of Arts holds an annual competition to provide an opening for designers; it is a mutual aid activity, whereby the young idea is encouraged, art is given free reign, and industry stands to gain something.

The prize offered by the British Poster-Advertising Association for a poster to advertise the advantages of hoarding displays as a means of publicity was awarded for definite artistic quality, and a directness in appeal and presentation. Originality and freshness of treatment were called for as well as novelty in phrasing. No hackneyed slogans were allowed, and the design was to be of a character easily understood and appreciated by the general public.

Poster art technique, and not merely advertising ideas is looked for by the judges; the message must be strong; the chief selling point must be stressed; bold simple treatment is necessary, and the wording must be brief and to the point. The poster of today, they maintain, must get away from the ultra-pictorial work of 30 years ago; it must be sufficiently striking to catch the eye and deliver its message with directness, and above all must be simple in treatment and adaptable to economic production.

This series of Open Competitions of Industrial Designs, which was inaugurated by the Royal Society of Arts in 1924, has been the means of discovering and rewarding several promising designers, and has given the unknown man and woman with talent a chance of coming to the front.

The age of the competitors this year ranged from 14 to 83, and entries were received from overseas competitors in Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand and South Africa, as well as from British subjects resident in Paris and Munich.

MIDDLETON TO LEAVE NEWFOUNDLAND POST

LONDON, Aug. 22 (AP)—Sir John Middleton has received permission to give up his post as Governor of Newfoundland, it was announced Friday by the Dominions Office. He will leave in November for a month's furlough prior to his retirement.

Governor of "the oldest colony" since 1928, Sir John is officially stated to be retiring for private reasons. He was acting Colonial Secretary from 1908 to 1913.

Regent 5707

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THE cloths have been selected from fine quality all wool saxonies, solid worsteds and all wool tweeds which have been produced by some of the best cloth mills in this country. The designs are the very latest for present wear.

It is impossible to convey to you in a few words what extraordinary value these refined suits represent. You should spare a few moments and examine them for yourself. 3 gns. Other qualities 4, 5 and 6 gns

THE great advantage that the "New Ready-to-Wear-Tailoring" has over the made-to-measure suit is that you select your pattern, choose your suit in its finished form, try it on and satisfy yourself that it pleases you in every detail before you buy—and you save guineas.

The comprehensive range of fittings and sizes enables practically every man to be fitted immediately.

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91 SHAFTESBURY AV. — 147 STRAND — 55 KINGSWAY — 153 CHEAPSIDE

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VICTORIA, 142 Victoria St.
CHISWICK, 308 High Rd.
HIGHBURY, Highbury Corner
KINGSTON, 20 Clarence St.
HACKNEY, 387 Mare St.
WOOLWICH, 99 Powis St.
RICHMOND, 9 George St.
FINSBURY PK., Finsbury Pk.
WIMBLEDON, 1 Hill Rd.
BISHOPSGATE, No. 166
EALING, The Broadway
ILFORD, 169 High Rd.
PUTNEY, 33 High St.
ENFIELD, 7 Church St.
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BRIXTON, 404 B'ton Rd.
KILBURN, 69 High Rd.
CROYDON, 147 N'th End
CLAPHAM, 153 High St.
PECKHAM, 75 Rye Lane
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EDGWARE RD., 426 Edgware Rd.
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A WONDERFUL array of inexpensive Frocks will be found this week in the Second Floor Salon at Barkers where stocks are now replete for the Early Autumn. Frocks for all occasions in the season's newest materials are to be seen in an amazing variety of styles, beautifully designed with special care to detail. The examples below are merely representative of the thousands of garments inexpensively priced. A personal visit is strongly urged.

ARTIFICIAL CREPE DE CHINE FROCK, new double collar, elbow trimmed sleeve, the skirt features the tucked hip line and is flared. Shades black, navy, brown, lido, saxe, wine and green. Hips 40, 42, 44 and 45. Price 25/9

EVENING FROCK IN SILK NET and fine imitation Chantilly lace lined throughout in an artificial suede, skirt daintily trimmed with ruching of net giving graceful line to ankle length. Shades black, rose, lime, saxe and lemon. Hips 40, 42 and 44. Price 39/6

REAL SILK AND ARTIFICIAL SILK PRINTED AFTERNOON FROCK, new side roll collar, new shaped puff sleeve, the skirt is flared and flounced at side. Shades black, navy, brown, wine, green, lido and saxe. Hips 40, 42 and 44. Price 45/9

EVENING FROCK in artificial satin, the bodice is tucked and the skirt is cut on the bias giving a slimming line, small coatee with puff sleeves. Shades black, coral, lupine, nil, gipsy gold and ivory. Hips 40, 42 and 44. Price 49/6

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AFTERNOON FROCK in silk crepe Dagma, a new material with dull finish, inset vest in silk georgette, the skirt is vandyked and flared. Shades black, navy, nigger, saxe, beige and grey. Hips 40, 42 and 44. Price 49/6

REAL SILK AND ARTIFICIAL SILK FROCK V neck with small frills introduced—also on sleeve, shaped frill on skirt back and front. Shades black, navy, brown, wine, green, lido and saxe. Hips 40, 42 and 44. Price 45/9

EVENING FROCK IN IMITATION CHANTILLY LACE, lined throughout in artificial silk georgette the small coatee has the small puff long sleeve. Shades Gipsy gold, blue, peach and black. Hips 40, 42 and 44. Price 59/6

JOHN BARKER & COMPY. LTD., KENSINGTON, LONDON, W. 8.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Robin's Splendid Plan

By DOROTHY A. LOVELL

Part I

THE door of the room closed with a firm click. Robin looked at it for a moment, and then went over to the window and stared out into the garden.

He clenched his hands together behind his back. Whatever happened, he said to himself, he was not going to cry. Babies cried, and he was ten. Besides, crying would do no good—it would only make things worse.

The shrubs that bordered the lawn seemed to be melting into wide circles as he looked at them. They ran together in odd shapes and became blurred and indistinct. Robin put out his tongue and licked something that had trickled down his cheek onto his lip. It tasted salty, like sea water. He made a little gulping sound, and then, dropping his head into a crook of his arm, gave way to sobs.

The school, the big, wonderful school he had dreamt about so long, and to which he was to have gone at the beginning of the Summer term, had suddenly been taken away from him. It was too expensive, his Guardian had said. He must stay at home and have morning lessons with a tutor. There would be no other boys, no games, no fun. Just a horrid person sitting at one side of the table while he sat at the other; taking him for walks; talking clever talk; a tall, thin person with a long nose. Something in Robin rebelled at the very thought of him.

"He can come," he repeated over and over between his sobs. "He can come—every day, for ever—but I won't learn—I won't try. I won't do anything he tells me to do. If he tries to make me learn I'll run away."

* * *

At the thought of running away his tears became less and finally stopped. To run away was a great idea. He would go a long, long distance and find people who would be nice and kind; who would understand how dreadful a tutor can be, and would help him to go to school.

Feeling a little comforted Robin turned away from the window and went to his bedroom. There, standing against the wall, was the box he had meant to take to the school with him. The lid was open, for it was waiting in readiness to be packed. He thought of the things he had been getting together to put into it—his fountain pen, a writing case and a ruler, a bottle of ink, and an old, heavy atlas—things a schoolboy would be sure to need, and now they would have to be taken downstairs and put on the table in front of Mr. Rolyat.

"But I'll run away, I'll run away," Robin said in a broken little voice, and threw himself, face downward, on the bed.

Monday came and with it Arthur Rolyat. He was a tall young man with a deep voice, and a forehead that stood out in bumps on either side of his head. By the end of the morning Robin knew there was only one thing to be done, and he immediately made plans for his escape.

It was a pity he had so little money, but by getting free lifts along the road he would soon be able to put a good many miles between himself and Mr. Rolyat, and when he reached the nearest big town something or somebody would be sure to turn up. He decided to wait for his weekly allowance which would come on Saturday, and meanwhile he would study maps for the best routes to take.

Mr. Rolyat left each day at five, but instead of going for an afternoon walk with him as had been arranged, Robin managed to go off by himself, and planned all sorts of adventures as he tramped the fields and scrambled through the woods.

It was on the fringe of a distant wood that he came across the little brown cottage. It was so much like the trees that he never saw it until he was actually facing the front door. He looked at it curiously. It was unlike any cottage he had ever seen before, and had such a friendly air about it that he half expected someone to come out and beckon him in.

"Perhaps," he thought, "the person who is going to help me lives here."

But no one came out of the door, or looked through a window, or stirred in the little garden, and growing bold Robin walked quietly up the path and lifted the knocker twice, but there was no response.

* * *

He gave the door a gentle push. It opened quite easily, and he peeped in. There before him was a dear little crookedy room, with a table in the center ready for a meal. Heavy oak beams spanned the low ceiling, and a deep fireplace burrowed its way into the wall.

Before he thought what he was doing, Robin was well into the room, looking at the pictures that hung on the walls, and running his fingers over the polished furniture. On a chair was a piece of needlework and a work basket. It seemed that the owner of the cottage was out, for no sound of movement came to him, and realizing suddenly that he was trespassing he turned to go.

As he did so his sleeve caught a china cup, and it fell with a crash to the stone floor. Kneeling down he picked up the broken bits and placed them in the saucer. What was he to do now? He couldn't disappear without explaining to someone, but there was no one to explain to.

In his pocket he had a pencil and a bit of soiled paper, and sitting down at the table he wrote:

I have broken your cup, and I am very sorry. I will come again and pay for it because I have no money with me today.—Robin.

He left the note on a plate, and hurrying out of the cottage ran most of the way home. Somehow, although he could not exactly explain it, he felt happier than he had done for a long time. He had a secret which was shared by only one other person in the world—the owner of the broken cup. Tomorrow he would meet that person and he was perfectly certain she would be nice. Only a very nice person could live in such a friendly cottage, and he began to imagine what she would be like—round and rosy and kind perhaps, with cakes for tea, and buttery toast, and a soft, gentle voice, and understanding eyes.

He took a sixpence out of his money-box and put it in his pocket in readiness, and all the next morning he smiled to himself thinking how he would run off as soon as lunch was over and find the brown cottage again.

(To be continued next Monday)

Mr. and Mrs. Blackbird's Strange Family

In a tree near Banbury, England, a blackbird and his mate built their nest this year, and soon had a clutch of eggs to look after. And then a sad thing happened. Somebody who did not think how precious those lovely little eggs were to the parent birds found them one day and took them away, probably to add to a collection.

Now, at Sibford, near Banbury, there is a boarding school where the children have been taught to care for all things in the nature world, and when they saw the robbed nest and the trouble the blackbirds were in, they took single eggs from various nests they knew of which had full clutches, and placed them in the little empty home. And later, if you had passed that way, you would have come upon an amazing sight—a pair of happy blackbirds busily feeding a mixed brood consisting of a starling, a tit, a hedge sparrow, and a thrush.

Deer Talk

Yesterday four deer came out of the wood
And stood
And talked to me.
"How do you walk on your hind legs?" they said
And fed
Under a tree.
"What do you do with all those clothes?"
And chose
Clovers three.
"Surely you can't run very fast?" they asked
And laughed
Merrily.
With another look they ran with a rush
Into the bush
Gracefully.

AIRDRIE KINCAID

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Before He Thought What He Was Doing, Robin Was Well Into the Room.

Johnny Kettle Goes to School

MILDRED said, "I like to do everything but wash dishes," Mildred and Alice were playing with their dolls in the grass under Mother's window and their words floated up to her as she sat sewing.

Mildred was ten years old and had been washing dishes longer than Alice, who was eight. She spoke as one with authority. "I wish it was fun, like playing games or going to school."

The girls could not see Mother, but if if they had been there they would have known that she had started planning something for them as she listened to Mildred's words. They could always tell when she was planning something nice for them by the twinkle in her eyes and by the way she puckered her lips up close together, as if she were trying to keep them from smiling.

That evening, after dinner was over but while they were still at the table, Mother told them that she had thought of a new way to play school.

"How?" both little girls chorused together.

"Well," Mother began, "this game takes two teachers and a Principal."

"I'll be a teacher," Mildred exclaimed quickly.

"I'll be a teacher, too," Alice chimed in.

"And I'll be the Principal," Mother said.

Two faces fell and the girls asked, "But who'll be the pupils?"

Mother smiled. "We are going to have more pupils than we have ever had before," she said. "There will be kindergarten pupils and second grade pupils and sixth grade pupils and older boys and little girls with pretty dresses. We are going to have a whole schoolhouse full of children!" She paused thoughtfully. "I do believe though that we should have two traffic officers first, before we have our teachers," she said. "Someone will be needed to help the children across the street to the schoolhouse."

"I'll be a traffic officer," Mildred offered.

"I'll be a traffic officer," Alice echoed.

"All right," Mother beamed. "The dishes shall be our children. Now you two traffic officers carry them across this street between the dining table and the kitchen. The kitchen will be the school grounds and I'll be the Principal and take care of them when they arrive."

* * *

The dish children were gathered up and hustled across the space that was called the street. Mildred was carrying a sherbet glass. "Be very careful of that little girl, Mr. Policeman," Mother called.

"What grade is she in, Mrs. Principal," Policeman Mildred asked.

"Oh, she is only in the kindergarten," Mother answered, "We have to watch over her very carefully. We have five of them in this class," she added as Alice proudly bore more sherbet glass children across the street.

"What grade are these children in?" Mildred was carrying the dinner plates.

"Can't you tell by the size of them that they are sixth graders, Mr. Policeman?" Mother asked.

"I think these children are in the fourth grade," Alice said, picking up the bread and butter plates.

"Yes, they are," Mother answered.

Soon all the children were safely across the street, massed together in a jumble on the "school ground." Mother tapped a spoon against the edge of a pan to make it ring sharply. "That is the school bell," she said, "and the teachers must get their pupils in line ready to march to their rooms."

"How do you mean," the girls questioned.

"All the sixth graders must be put in a neat pile at the back of the sink," she said. "They are the oldest and will march to their rooms last. Then the fifth graders, and so on until you have the little kindergarten girls right up in front."

"Where do the knives and forks belong?" Mildred asked.

"They are the kindergarten boys," Mother said. "They must be put where they can march in after the girls."

She watched as the girls arranged their pupils in order on the sink. "Dear, dear," she said. "Your pupils have dreadfully dirty faces, Miss Teacher."

Both girls laughed. "Couldn't we wash their faces for them?" they asked.

"Indeed you may," Mother smiled. "The cupboard shelves will be their schoolrooms and you can see that every one of them has a clean face before he marches in."

* * *

Mildred got out the dishpans and filled them with warm water. Quickly the dish children marched through the hot sudsy water, into the rinse pan and up on the cupboard shelves.

Soon all of the china, glassware and silver was washed and put away.

"Now, Miss Teacher," Mother said, "I believe I had better take charge of the big rough boys."

"Who are they," Mildred asked.

Mother pointed to the stove where the pots and a big, black skillet sat huddled together as if they were defying anyone to come near them and make them wash their faces.

"Oh, please, Mrs. Principal," Mildred begged. "I think I can manage them." She picked them up, one by one, and doused them into the hot suds. She took a wire-mesh cloth and scoured their faces with it. Soon they were as gleaming and clean as the little kindergarten boys and girls.

"Now!" Mildred looked around the kitchen proudly. "I believe we have taken care of everything, Mrs. Principal."

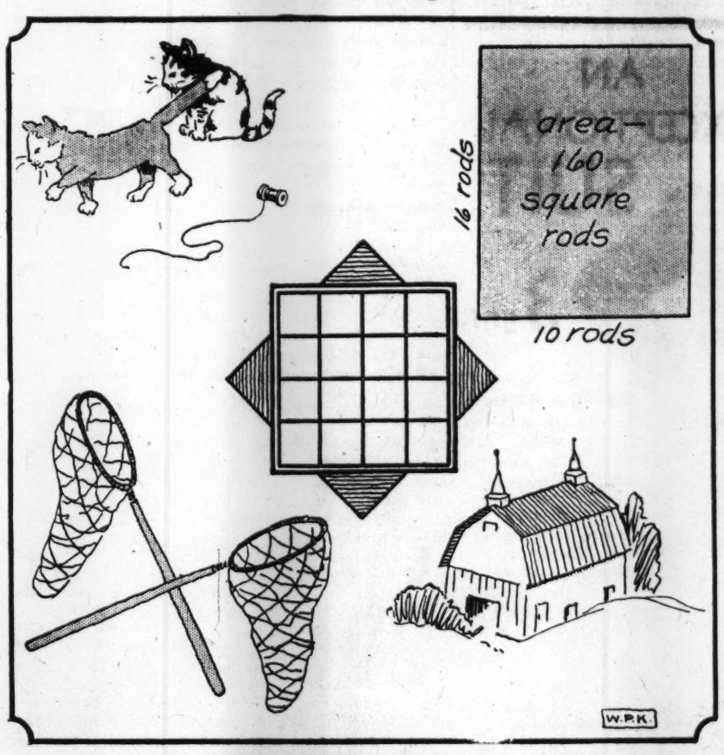
"All but Johnny Teakettle," Mother said. "He doesn't look so very dirty but I saw Tom Skillet throwing grease all over Johnny's face when I was frying the meat for dinner tonight."

"Well, you poor little fellow," Mildred wiped the warm dishcloth over Johnny's face. "Teacher will wash you all nice and clean."

"And you had better wipe up the sidewalk a little, too," Mother said, pointing to the drainboard. "The children made marks all over it with their dirty shoes."

After the dish pans were rinsed and dried, the towels hung up to dry and the dishcloth rinsed Mildred said to Alice, "Wasn't that fun? I hope Mother lets us send the dishes to school again tomorrow."

Twisted Anagrams



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Each of the above pictures represents a four-letter word. The letters in each word may be rearranged to form other words, and these new words, when placed in a certain order in the squares provided for the purpose, will read the same from left to right and from top to bottom.

Far-away-land Stories Told In Rhyme

Japan

IF JOHN had been born a Japanese fellow, being a boy he'd be dressed in yellow. As for Anne, she'd be given instead, a little kimono of nice bright red.

In a house built of paper they'd spend their lives, and eat with chopsticks; they'd get no knives, nor spoon, nor forks, for a single dish; they'd just chop-chop at their rice and fish.

On John's fifth birthday he'd feel quite grand, for on that occasion, I understand, his very first trousers he'd have to wear (I think he'd do it with quite an air!) Till Anne was three they'd shave her hair on the top of her head, till it looked quite bare. So you see how important these days would be to John (aged five) and Anne (just three.)

John couldn't stamp around the house in his usual way—he'd move like a mouse—for nobody (even a full-grown man) wears shoes indoors—not in Japan! But I shouldn't like to have to try to take my walks in clogs so high, and so queerly shaped, just like stools of wood, I'd tumble about, I'm sure I should

Anne would carry a nice big doll; John would parade with a parasol, no one would stare, for every man carries a sunshade in Japan.

In school, when they had to do some writing, surely they'd find it most exciting to make their copies with—what do you think?—a paint-brush! not dull pens and ink.

If John and Anne hunted everywhere, all over the house, they would find no chair. But they wouldn't be worried by things like that. Oh, dear me no! they'd prefer a mat.

What fun to peep at the streets by night when they're all lit up—not electric light, but with Chinese lanterns of every hue, violet, emerald, pink and blue. Then the rickshaw rides I'm sure they'd like; much more fun than a tram or bike. Though it must be awfully strange, of course, to be drawn by a man instead of a horse.

Yes, children, I'm sure, must have lots of fun who live in the land of the Rising Sun. And now you know what John and Anne would have done if they'd found themselves in Japan.

Vacation Fun

HOW many different kinds of toys do you know how to make from material you can find in the garden and in the woods? Add to the nature material some toothpicks and pipe cleaners, some black ink and a pen to mark features, and you are ready to begin.

Did you ever hear of a baseball nine and a row of spectators made of vegetables? One of my friends told me about this original World Series. Babe Ruth was a turnip. He swung a parsnip-tail bat at a pear-tomato ball. The players were carrots, with arms of red and green peppers. Grape and onion spectators crowded the bleachers. Through the cornstalk fence green pepper urchins watched the game. Think what fun the boy had who made this team, fastening the vegetables together with toothpicks and pipe cleaners, after selecting the best size and shape from the produce of his garden!

Don't forget to gather acorns and horse chestnuts and see what kind of men they will make. Then, too, you can make a doll in long clothes by using a skewer, a horse chestnut, a strip of crêpe paper and an elastic. Use the elastic to keep the dress in place around the neck and turn down a ruffle for a cape. Run your finger nail along the edge of the paper and stretch it enough to make a scallop. On the light part of the nut draw the features in ink or soft pencil.

Peanuts are fun to use because there is such a variety of shape and size. An awl or a darning needle and thread is useful. Try making tall lads and short; and by stringing loosely you can make puppets and clowns. Make them perform in your Little Theater and see how jolly they are. Practice marking features and see how many different expressions you can make by the turn of your pen.

In our town a well-known candy store always has "fig boys" for sale. There is a marshmallow head with features of chocolate, figs for the coat and golf trousers, currants for buttons, raisins for hands and almonds for feet. This is more elaborate but not really too hard to try. Again pipe cleaners will be useful.

It seems a long while from now to October, but the peanut clowns bring to mind the giant clown one of our fruit stores displayed at Halloween. A round pumpkin was the head, a watermelon the body, cornstalks the arms and legs, red and green peppers the nose and ears, cranberries the eyes, kernels of corn the teeth. Don't you think that was almost a scarecrow of a clown?

There are many more fruits and berries, seed pods and nuts and vegetables to be found in the field and garden and woods. Hunt them out and see what you can contrive with them. You will be surprised at the variety, and pleased at the increase in your own skill.

F. R.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

Mail Bag

London, England

Dear Editor:

I have always wanted to write to the Mail Bag and now I am doing so!

My school is near the Museum and it is very interesting to see the various things in the Victoria and Albert Museum. There are dolls of different centuries, some of them very queer, but I suppose some little girl once loved them. In the reign of James I they had carved wooden dolls.

In recent years gulls have come from the seashore to the parks and I take bacon rind to feed them. They are so tame that they will take from my hand.

I often visit Oxford and in the spring it is lovely. It is full of flowering shrubs. There are many kinds of hawthorn—pink, red and white—many kinds of lilac, and prunus laburnum, and lovely double cherry blossoms and many other kinds. You can imagine how lovely it looks!

I have made a theater out of a big soap box. One side was taken off and a proscenium opening made. The scenes are painted and the curtains can be pulled back, being worked from behind. At the front there is a tiny lantern with a battery to light up the scenes.

My hobbies are tennis, music, collecting stamps, painting and swimming. I am 10 years old and should like to correspond with any girl in any country.

Pamela W.

Havana, Cuba

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am 9 years old, and would like to correspond with some girls of my age who are interested in music, reading and sewing. I like to read the Children's Page, Snubs, Waddles and the Mail Bag column. I go to a Cuban school where we are taught in Spanish. With my mother I am learning to read and write English. I also collect paper dolls.

With love to the Mail Baggers,

Juanita M.

Barbados, B. W. I.

Dear Editor:

I am seven years old. I would like to make friends with some boys and girls from all over the world. I live far away over the sea on a little island called Barbados. Here it is warm all the year through. I go to the Sunnyside Kindergarten School. There are 25 children in this school and it is the first kindergarten school in the island.

I must close now, hoping to hear from some of our little friends soon.

Pearl H.

Barbados, B. W. I.

Dear Editor:

Will you please print my letter in your paper, so that I may correspond with girls of my age? I shall be nine years old this year. I have four sisters, but no brothers. My youngest sister goes to the Sunnyside Kindergarten School with me. On Tuesday afternoons we go to a Monitor meeting at First Church of Christ, Scientist, and on Sundays we go to Sunday School. Your little friend,

Barbara P.

The following would like to receive letters.

GIRLS

Katherine R. (9), Oakland, Calif.—Especially from Holland.

Lura G. (10), Oakland, Calif—Especially from Japan.

Lois Marian C. (10), Glen Ellyn, Ill.—Interested in reading, sewing, and swimming.

Virginia Helen J. (9), Chicago, Ill.

Nancy R. (11), Cincinnati, Ohio.

BOYS

Paul G. (8), Baltimore, Md.—Collecting stamps.

"How do they do it?"

Among your friends there's sure to be at least one smart young married couple who have the admiration of all who know them.

With an income that is frankly abbreviated, and with no benevolent relatives in the offing, they still have a home that is correct and comfortable in all its appointments, a home that is admired and copied by their friends.

"Yes, Jane is a remarkable little manager," will probably be the young husband's proud answer. And there is little doubt about it.

Take a look around that home and you will find no end of well-known advertised products. For Jane *is* an efficient little manager. She can't afford to take chances that must only be debited to "Experience." When she buys for her home she must get tried and tested and trusted products which carry an honorable name to guarantee her satisfaction.

You will find that Jane is a consistent reader of the advertisements. Are you?

THE HOME FORUM

Footnotes to a Road Map

"THOSE fields," I observed, "look like problems in geometry." I pointed to the great colorful patches against a hill ahead of us. Sharply lined parallelograms of grain, triangles and squares of vegetables, were set side by side on the slope.

"I think they're more like patchwork quilts," my companion countered. "Bright yellow and green and that reddish color . . . What is the red, anyway?"

Of course, it was the soil, the rich red-brown Pennsylvania earth, upturned in a fallow field. We drove along between the sweeping rises of ground and I continued to marvel at the clear-cut neatness of those field boundaries. I saw a bent hypotenuse; I would need one of the tallest of the pine trees to push it into place from here. Motoring in Pennsylvania leads one into just such fantastic bypaths of imagination. The whole countryside is vigorous, individual, colorful; it stimulates every perception.

* * *

On that particular day, we left the concrete highway two or three times to follow shaded red dirt roads, and always we found, tucked away behind the hills, isolated little communities and farms. One would never guess from the aspect of those lanes that the automobile had been invented, for often the road was filled from side to side with busily pecking chickens and leisurely livestock. A honking horn held no terrors for them, and they merely looked up with mild interest whenever we came to a despairing stop behind them. On one occasion, when in due time all the other creatures had made their deliberate way to the sidelines, one disdainful hen continued to walk haughtily down the middle of the road; and we were forced to follow her in low gear until, deciding we had been sufficiently taken down, she veered to the extreme right and there continued her progress. When we passed her, she did not quicken her pace, nor even look around. She was majesty itself.

* * *

Back on the main highway we came to immaculate little towns, full under the bright sun, many of them, with few shade trees. Their names on the road signs created anticipation before we saw them; because in Pennsylvania, as everywhere, names of places have a special flavor. Once we were delighted to come upon a signpost which pointed to three of the towns we had ahead of us. The romantic legend read: "Monterey, Bird-in-Hand, Mascot."

These Pennsylvania towns are not built around a central square as are New England villages of the same period. Instead, they are strung out in one long, fairly broad street. The neat red brick houses, scrupulously clean, toe the line, their front steps directly on the sidewalk. There must have been a great vogue of little pillared porches in this section some years ago, for almost every house has one, usually of wood, added as an afterthought to the original brick structure. It is as if, after solid industry and fortitude had made these settlements secure, there was at last time for the planning of such frivolous things as porches.

We came to one village at a most exciting hour. A circus had come to town, and the parade—a feature often dispensed with in larger cities—was forming at the head of the street. The Pennsylvania town, with its single long thoroughfare, is ideal for a circus parade; and this one had an air of spontaneous festivity which the more up-to-date circus has partly lost in growing large and elegant. Of course, we stayed for the parade. There was a primitive calliope playing ancient tunes, and the usual assortment of animals and performers. The costumes were neither rich nor fine, but they had the gaudy color, the fantastic air of carnival, that go with the word "circus." We left that town with a new and picturesque memory.

* * *

Along the highway, we passed many Pennsylvanians going resolutely about their work. The people of the section have drawn vigor from their surroundings, and a certain hardy practicality. One catches something of their character in the most casual conversation. On one occasion, we stopped to inquire the way to the main road. Two pleasant red-cheeked farmers gave us detailed information as to how to reach it. I looked at the road map on my lap and followed on it the course they were giving us.

"Oh yes, here it is," I said. "That brings us out at a town named B—."

"No, no, it doesn't!" our informant corrected me. He rebuked my inaccuracy. "That'll bring you out about a hundred yards this *side* of it," he said.

The town of B—, we concluded, was not a large one. And we were right. It boasted, however, an old country hostelry where we enjoyed a hearty Pennsylvania luncheon, and admired the fine old engravings on the red-papered walls. Antiques were there to delight any collector,—heavy squarely built furniture with its own forthright charm. The chairs and benches were more sturdy than luxurious, but concession to comfort was made with a few fat footstools in turkey red.

Red, we decided, is an important color in that country. The rich red-dish soil, the great brightly painted barns, the red brick of the village houses, all give a ruddiness, a glowing color to the hillsides. Patches of woodland in bright greens, dazzlingly white rocks lining the roadside,—it is a vivid country. One day, when America is fully discovered by the travelers of the world, it may be as famous as the Doone Country, or the dikes of Holland, or the steep fertile banks of the Rhine.

A. L. C.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Maria Edgeworth to Mr. Ruxton

August 9th, 1823

"My dear Uncle,

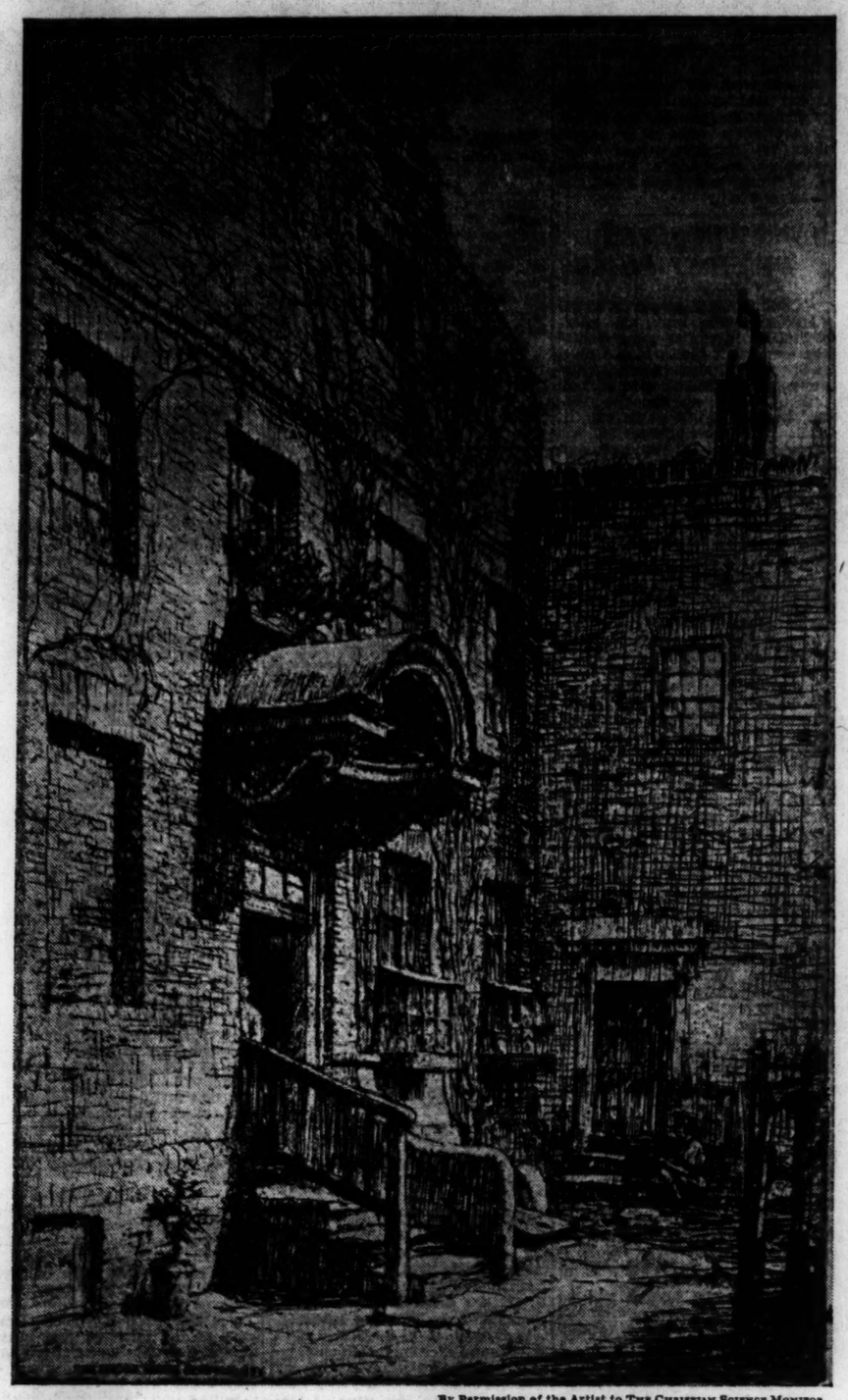
"I remember that you requested one of our party to write a few lines from Abbotsford. I think I mentioned to my aunt or Sophy the impression which I first experienced from Sir Walter Scott's great simplicity of manner, joined to his wonderful superiority of intellect. This impression has been strengthened by all I have seen of him since. In living with him in the country, I have particularly liked his behaviour toward his variety of guests, of all ranks, who come to his hospitable castle. Many of these are artists, painters, architects, mechanists, antiquarians, people who look up to him for patronage—none of them permitted to be hangers on or parasites; his manners perfectly kind and courteous, yet such as to command respect; and I never heard anyone attempt to flatter him. I never saw an author less of an author in his habits. This I early observed, but have been the more struck with it the longer I have been with him. He has, indeed, such variety of occupations, that he has not time to think of his own works: how he has time to write them is the wonder. You would like him for his love of trees; a great part of his time out of doors is taken up in pruning his trees. I have within this hour heard a gentleman say to him, 'You have had a good deal of experience in planting, Sir Walter; do you advise much thinning, or not?' 'I should advise much thinning, but little at a time. If you thin much at a time, you let in the wind, and hurt your trees.'

"I hope to show you a sketch of Abbotsford Sophy has made—better than any description. Besides the Abbey of Melrose, we have seen many interesting places in this neighborhood. Today we have been a delightful drive through Ettrick Forest, and to the ruins of Newark—the hall of Newark, where the ladies bent their necks of snow to hear the *Lay of the Last Minstrel*. Though a great part of Ettrick Forest was cut down years ago, yet much of it has grown up again to respectable height, and many most beautiful oak, ash, and alder trees remain. We had a happy walk by the river, and after refreshing ourselves with a luncheon in a summer-house beautifully situated, we went to look at the ruins of Newark. It was a pity that this fine old building was let to go to ruin, which it has done only within the last seventy years. . . ."—From "Maria Edgeworth: Chosen Letters," by F. V. Barry.

Snapshot

The willow leans on the surface of the stream;
Leaf meets leaf on silver. The sun lies drowned
In a net of willow, in a circle of wet light;
And the wavering disk by shade on shade is crowned.

ELEANOR ALLETTA CHAFFEE.



By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Bridge House, Bermondsey: From an Etching by Hubert Williams

THE Bridge House, Bermondsey, chosen by Mr. Hubert Williams as the subject of his etching, stands near to the river in the neighborhood of Dockhead, just off George Row. Evidently it owes its name to its having stood by one of the many little bridges leading from the mainland to the notorious Jacob's Island—one of the old rookeries of London. The tidal ditches which honeycombed this district were filled in about seventy-five years ago.

The Bridge House is a large square-shaped building with somewhat Dutch-like gables, a paneled interior and extensive cellarage, which must originally have been the home of a well-to-do family. The only other building of this kind left in the neighborhood is an old derelict boat-builder's house, quite near by. Both bear heavy carved canopies, showing the date 1700.

Mr. Williams is a landscape artist whose chief delight, perhaps, is in trees and farmsteads, but he does not on that account eschew the town. Indeed, he is likely to love it better than the average town worker, for the great city with its ancient traditions and buildings shares with the little country villages that all-important quality—character. It is only the no-man's-land of suburbia which fails, for the most part, to attract the artist.

Mr. Williams came to know and to appreciate the city through starting to work in it at the age of fourteen. He is now so much "at home" in it that it is amusing for him to remember that only thirteen years ago, London, so far from being attractive to him, was a region of unknown terrors. He can now recall with amusement his alarm when he was sent from Fleet Street to deliver a message to an address in the Strand. For at that time he did not know that Fleet Street and the Strand are one. But it was on that hazardous journey that he discovered two old churches standing aloof in the middle of the road and quite unperturbed, it seemed, by the traffic. That was a wonderful experience for young Hubert Williams, and wonder perhaps was his chief spur to discovery.

The lost feeling experienced by Mr. Williams is no doubt common to all those first starting in the City. The pity is that later familiarity often breeds indifference. What impression does the average Londoner get of the great city, as he arrrives at his office in the morning, as he lunches in a crowded restaurant, as he hurries to catch a still more crowded evening train homeward? His impression, surely, is not of the place so much as of the people and the traffic. Yet he has only to stay behind, after the office is closed, on one of these long summer evenings, and what a pleasant transformation he will find! In little more than an hour the City will have emptied itself of its myriads and be left in charge of a few wandering policemen, and a small army of charwomen. This is the time when the City really comes into its own. The streets are peaceful, clean and cool in the long shadows. The narrow, deserted lanes leading down to the river can be explored without fear of distraction, and the Thames itself looks its best; for the low sun is shining along its course, and the color of barges, wharfs, and bridges alike is enriched thereby.

The churches are perhaps the City's chief glory. When can they be seen to better advantage than on a serene summer evening, when Wren's white towers and spires glow in the golden light from the west? But this, after all, is only one aspect of London's charm, only one of her many moods. There is the mood that most appealed to Whistler when, "The evening mist clothes the riverside with poetry, as with a veil, and the poor buildings lose themselves in the dim sky, and the tall chimneys become campanili, and the warehouses are palaces in the night, and the whole city hangs in the heavens, and fairyland is before us."

Yes, fast changing as it is, London still holds its fascination for the artist, as surely as does the unspoilt country.

At the Aquarium

Serene the silver fishes glide,
Stern-lipped, and pale, and wonder-eyed!
As through the aged deeps of ocean,
They glide with wan and wavy motion!
They have no pathway where they go,
They flow like water to and fro.
They watch with never winking eyes,
They watch with staring, cold surprise,
The level people in the air,
The people peering, peering there:
Who wander also to and fro,
And know not why or where they go,
Yet have a wonder in their eyes,
Sometimes a pale and cold surprise.

—MAX EASTMAN, in "Child of the Amazon and Other Poems."

Three Ways of Looking at Things

It has been observed that there is more than one way of looking at things: in fact, there are three. There is, in the first place, the simple perception of things—the mere "eyeing" of them and the noting of their existence before us. We do no more than grasp the individual side of an object—its particular and concrete form. Almost at once, too, the practical value of the object is evident to us: a need is felt to use, consume or destroy the thing. That is, we do not look at it in a disinterested way. Hence it does not necessarily please us, and this way of looking at things is not therefore that which provides the pleasure beauty provides when we look at a thing. We *may* be pleased, but only because the thing is useful. It may be so useful and please us so much that we call it beautiful—like a nib which really writes smoothly. But this is only because we wish to praise it rather extravagantly.

In the second place, we may look at a thing in a speculatively thoughtful way, in a way which is more than the mere perception of the concrete existence of an object and different to the appreciation of its usefulness. It is the way which puts the individual object on one side to abstract from it the underlying law, the generality. We reason on it to arrive at a conception of its universality and its place in the scheme of things. . . .

The third way of looking at things differs from these two. It is distinguished from the first in that we look not at the thing as an object with utility value but at its appearance, its shape and colour. What it looks like is more important than what it is or what it does. We look at a clock in this way, not to tell the time, but to see whether it has a pleasant shape as it stands on the mantelpiece. That is, we search for beauty in a thing rather than practical value. It is the artistic way of looking at things. . . .

Let the reader for a moment imagine himself in Yorkshire, near Richmond, perhaps, or in Wales or Scotland, or in any valley in which a river winding through meadows between hills is the principal feature. He climbs to a point a little above one of the banks with a view up the valley. He proceeds to look at it. Possibly in doing so he notices that the sun is hot, the wind dry, and the river seems cool and refreshing. So he looks at the stream and its depths and shallows in the first way I mentioned; that is, he perceives it merely as a thing to be made use of. Having bathed and feeling stronger, he returns to the point above the bank and looks at the river again. This time he does it in the second way. He contemplates on it scientifically—its source and issue to the sea, its droughts and spates and their reason, why stones get rounded. So, dreamily reasoning, he arrives more or less at a conception of the river in the scheme of things. Then perhaps a little later, having tired of that view of the valley and his conjectures, he begins to move about. The sun has meanwhile moved much lower in the west and the colors on the slopes facing that way are intensified. Plain green becomes viridian, and where there was before a brown patch of dead reeds there is now a shape almost but not quite gold. Shadows stretch further, the hills seem to rise in sharper silhouette and the windings of the stream clarified by the pale light make patterns in perspective through the fields. He is struck then by the appearance of the scene more than by the factors forming the landscape, and moves about until he reaches a point where these factors combine their appearance to form one appearance which gives him the greatest pleasure to look at. Why does it? Because the scene is beautiful. . . . We have searched for and found an arrangement of the scenery which has æsthetic value.—From "The Substance of Architecture," by A. S. G. Butler.

Verses and Autograph Albums

Modern authors who object to being asked for their autographs, and who complain piteously of the persecutions they endure in this regard, would do well to consider what they have gained by being born in an age when commercialism has supplanted compliment. Had they been their own great-grandfathers, they would have been expected to present to their female friends the verses they now sell to magazines. They would have written a few playful and affectionate lines every time they dined out, and have paid for a week's hospitality with sentimental tributes to their hostess. And not their hostess only. Her budding daughters would have looked for some recognition of their charms, and her infant son would have presented a theme too obvious for disregard. It is recorded that when Campbell spent two days at the country seat of Mr. James Craig, the Misses Craig kept him busy most of that time composing verses for their albums,—a pleasant way of entertaining a poet guest. On another occasion he writes to Mrs. Arkwright, lamenting, though with much good-humor, the importunities of mothers. "Mrs. Grahame has a plot upon me that I should write a poem upon her boy, three years old. Oh, such a boy! But in the way of writing lines on lovely children, I am engaged three deep, and dare not promise."

It seems that parents not only petitioned for these poetic windfalls, but pressed their claims hard. Campbell, one of the most amiable of men, yielded in time to this demand, as he had yielded to many others, and sent to little Master Grahame some verses of singular ineptitude. . . .

Album verses date from the old easy days, when rhyming was regarded as a gentlemanly accomplishment rather than as a means of livelihood. Titled authors, poets wealthy and well-born—for there were always such—naturally addressed themselves to the ladies of their acquaintance. . . . It was a theory, long and fondly cherished, that poetry was not common merchandise, to be bought and sold.—From "A Happy Half-Century and other Essays," by AGNES REPPLIER.

What Do I Owe?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN A world where many of the values of yesterday diminish overnight, where the thing most depended upon suddenly takes wings and vanishes, new views of relationships are being established. With many once independent now being forced to rely upon others for food and shelter, the question arises for each, How much do I owe? What is the responsibility of children to parents, of neighbor to neighbor, of brother to brother?

"Owe no man any thing, but to love one another," we read in Romans, "for he that loveth another hath fulfilled the law." But one may say, Mere affection cannot pay bills, buy food, or secure transportation. Yet Paul's admonition has stood for centuries, and only awaits a fuller understanding of its meaning in order that mortals by loving one another may prove that blessings which always come from fulfilling the law of Love may be enjoyed here and now.

Christian Science teaches that loving one another aright involves much more than ordinary human affection. It includes rising to those heights of spiritual thinking where each can see the other as God sees him. The "image of God," which the book of Genesis describes as the man God created and to whom He gave dominion, is not a greedy, selfish mortal.

Sometimes conditions may be such that one person feels that he is being imposed upon; that he is carrying more than his share of work. This in turn may result in deep-rooted resentment toward another. How, then, is he to love? The command still stands, and before he withholds from his neighbor or brother he will do well to make sure that he has himself first paid his debt of love. By dismissing wrong thoughts about another, and clinging persistently to the true concept of man as the "image of God," his thought may be so changed as entirely to heal the situation—not through any human means, but by owing "no man any thing, but to love one another."

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, refers many times in her writings to the necessity of loving one's neighbor. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 183) she states: "In the great forever, the verities of being exist, and must be acknowledged and demonstrated. Man must love his neighbor as himself, and the power of Truth must be seen and felt in health, happiness, and holiness: then it will be found that Mind is All-in-all, and there is no matter to cope with."

Gaining a clearer understanding of the universe as spiritual, peopled with spiritual ideas under the government of divine law, has helped many a person to see as unreal mortal faults in his neighbor, such as selfishness, domination, hatred, imposition, greed, and the like. Refusing to recognize these faults and shortcomings as any part of his neighbor's true selfhood, and holding in his thinking to that spiritual selfhood which has its being in God, he begins actually to love.

Doing our part in loving means conforming to Love's demands and fulfilling the law; and this is our responsibility. Then we begin to see obstacles being removed and the way opening whereby we can fulfill human obligations to others and shoulder our rightful responsibilities. Unjust demands slip away, and heavy impositions are lifted. Abiding in Love, God, we find safety, peace, substance, and supply.

In human experience one person may seem to be dependent upon another for home and food, but a glimpse into the realm of Spirit to see how man's real individuality is cared for will help to heal the human situation. In the universe of Spirit, created by God and pronounced by Him "very good," all ideas are dependent solely upon Him. In this world of Spirit man does not lean upon man for support, for happiness, or protection, since individual man finds his completeness in the divine source of being, and in unity with all God's ideas. All good comes to each idea directly from God.

Individual man is the image or reflection of God. As the reflection of God man perfectly images forth his source, and is exclusively dependent upon God for all that is essential to his existence and sustenance.

Studying God's laws and promises in the Bible, in the light of their spiritual interpretation as found in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, one can begin to apply them in his daily life, and thus experience here and now an improved relationship with his fellow men.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Mivel Tartozom?

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása.

NAPJAINKBAN, melyekben a tegnap sokféle értékei estétől reggelig elértéktelenülnek, s azon dolgok, melyekben legjobban biztunk, hirtelen szárnyra kelnek és eltűnnek, új nézeteket kezdünk a rokonság fogalmáról táplálni. A közelmult azon függetlenül jómódu emberei között, akik ma mindennapi kenyerükért és hajlékukért másokra vannak utalva, ez a kérdés merül fel, En mivel tartozom? Mi a gyermeknek szülője, szomszédnak szomszédja, testvérnek testvére iránti felelősége?

„Senkinek semmivel ne tartozzatok hanem csak azzal, hogy egymást szeressétek," olvassuk a Rómabeliekhez írt levélben, „mert a ki szereti a felebarátját, a törvényt betöltötte." De, mondhatja valaki, csak szeretet nem tud számlákat kifizetni, táplálékot venni, vagy utazási költségeket fedezni. És mégis Pál intése évszázadok óta áll és csak értelmének tökéletesebb felfogása szükséges ahhoz, hogy a halandó emberek egymás iránt érzett szeretetük útján bebizonyíthassák, hogy azon áldásokat, melyek mindég elkövetkeztek amikor a Szeretet törvényét betöltötték, itt és most is élvezhetik.

A Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) azt tanítja, hogy az igazi felebaráti szeretet többet jelent mint közönséges emberi ragaszkodást. Magába foglalja a szellemi gondolkozásnak azon magaslataira való emelkedését, ahol mindenkit úgy láthatunk ahogy őket Isten látja. Az „Isten képe," melyet Mózes I. könyve ír le mint azt az embert, akit Isten teremtett, s kinek Isten uralmat adott, nem kapzsi, önző halandó.

Néha bizonyos körülmények között valaki azt érezheti, hogy visszaélnek vele; hogy a munkának öt illető részénél nagyobb terhet visel. Ez viszont mások iránti mélyen rejlő neheztelést okozhat. Hogy szeressen akkor az ilyen ember? A parancsolat még mindig áll, és mielőtt megvonná szeretetét szomszédjától vagy testvérétől, jól tenné ha előbb megállapítaná valjon lefizette-e ő maga a szeretet tartozását. Másokra vonatkozó helytelen gondolatok elutasításával és az „Isten képé"-hez, mint az ember helyes eszméjéhez való állhatatos ragaszkodásával gondolkozása annyira megváltozhat, hogy a kérdéses állapotot teljesen meggyógyíthatja,—nem emberi eszközökkel, hanem az által, hogy „senkinek semmivel" nem tartozik, „hanem csak azzal, hogy egymást szeressétek."

Mary Baker Eddy, a Krisztusi Tudomány Felfedezője és Alapítója gyakran említi írásaiban annak szükségét, hogy felebarátainkat szeressük. A „Vegyes Írások" (Miscellaneous Writings) 183-ik oldalán ezt írja: „Az élet valóságai a végtelen örökkévalóságban élnek, s ezeket el kell ismerni és be kell bizonyítani. Az embernek szeretni kell felebarátját mint önmagát és az Igazság hatalmát egészségben, boldogságban, és erkölcsi tisztaságban kell érezni és látni: akkor fogjuk látni hogy az Elme Minden-mindenben és hogy nincsen anyag amellyel küzdenünk kellene."

Annak tisztább megértése, hogy a világegyeten, szellemi, s hogy isteni törvény kormányzata alatt álló szellemi eszmékkel van népesítve, sok embert segített arra, hogy felebarátjának halandó hibáit, mint az önzést, uralkodásra való vágyat, gyűlöletet, visszaélést, kapzsiságot, stb., valótlannak láthassa. Ha visszautasítja azt a gondolatot, hogy ezen hibák és tökéletlenségek felebarátjának valódi egyéniségéhez tartoznak, és ha gondolataiban azon szellemi egyéniség eszméjéhez ragaszkodik mely Istenben él, akkor kezd majd tényleg szeretni.

A Szeretet ránk eső részének eleget teszünk ha követelményeihez alkalmazkodunk és a törvényt betelejesítjük: és ezért mi vagyunk felelősek. Akkor majd látni fogjuk hogy az akadályok el fognak térni útunkból és hogy módunk fog nyílni arra, hogy mások iránt való emberi kötelességeinket betölthessük és jogos felelősségeinket elvállalhassuk. Igazságtalan követelések el fognak tűnni és nehéz terhek meg fognak könnyebedni. Szeretetben, Istenben nyugodva biztonságot, békét, valódi gazdagságot és készletet találunk.

Az emberi életben néha úgy látszik hogy otthonért és táplálékért egyik ember a másikra van utalva, de a Szellem országába vetett pillantás, amellyel láthatjuk hogy az ember igazi egyénisége hogyan van ellátva, segíteni fog az emberi helyzet meggyógyításában. A Szellem világegyetemében, melyet Isten teremtett, s melyet Ő „igen jó"-nak mondott ki, minden idea egyedül Tőle függ. A Szellem ezen világában ember nem támaszkodik emberre segítségért, boldogságért, vagy védelemért, mert az egyéni ember tökéletességét a létezés isteni forrásában és Isten összes ideáival való egyesültségében találja meg. Egyenesen Istentől jön minden jó minden egyes ideához.

Az egyéni ember Isten képe és visszatükröződése. Az ember, mint Isten visszatükröződése forrását tökéletesen tükrözi vissza, és mindenért, ami exisztenciájához és fenntartásához szükséges, kizárólag Istenre van utalva.

Istennek a Bibliában foglalt törvényeit és ígéreteit azon szellemi értelmezés világában tanulmányozva, amelyet a Krisztusi Tudomány tankönyvében, Mary Baker Eddynek „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"-ében (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) találunk, képesek leszünk arra, hogy azokat mindennapi életünkben alkalmazhassuk, és ez úton felebarátainkkal most és itt megjavult viszonyokat élvezhessünk.

The Hills of Carrara

Amidst a vale of springing leaves,
Where spreads the vine its wandering root,
And cumbrous fall the autumnal sheaves,
And olives shed their sable fruit,
And gentle winds and waters never mute
Make of young boughs and pebbles pure
One universal lute,
And bright birds, through the myrtle copse obscure,
Pierce, with quick notes, and plumage dipped in dew,
The silence and the shade of each lulled avenue,—

Far in the depths of voiceless skies,
Where calm and cold the stars are strewed,
The peaks of pale Carrara rise
Nor sound of storm, nor whirlwind rude,
Can break their chill of marble solitude;
The crimson lightnings round their crest
May hold their fiery feud—
They hear not, nor reply. . . .

—JOHN RUSKIN. Poems.

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HELEN JACOBS DOUBLE VICTOR

Wins Singles and Doubles Titles in U. S. Women's Tennis Tourney

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—Helen Hull Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., after nine years of trying, is at last the United States women's lawn tennis champion. She completed her task yesterday, when she defeated the latest threat from the Pacific coast, Carolin Antoinette Babcock, in the final round of the forty-fifth annual title tourney, after they had eliminated the two British players, Mrs. John Bernard Pittman and Joan C. Ridley, in the semifinal round on Saturday.

Miss Jacobs, not content with her singles title, captured the doubles championship also, in combination with Sarah Hamilton Palfrey of the famous Brookline (Mass.) family. In the final, another California threat was defeated in the person of Alice I. Marble, who had swept up to the finals in combination with Mrs. Whitfield Painter, the former Marjorie A. Morrill of Dedham, Mass., defeating the British pair, as well as Josephine N. Cruickshank and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, higher seeded teams, on the way. But when they met the new champions, they failed to maintain their previous pace, and were beaten rather easily.

Miss Jacobs in Good Form

Miss Jacobs indicated clearly that she had reached her best form on Saturday, when she galloped off with her match against Mrs. Pittman, 6—2, 6—3. Mrs. Pittman, always formidable, was also at the top of her game, but Miss Jacobs stood right up to the English player's sharpshooting, and finally ran out the match after 45 minutes of play. But the performance of Miss Babcock, in defeating Miss Ridley, really furnished the feature. The 20-year old Los Angeles girl, never ranked nationally in senior tennis, played superb tennis, using her great variety of strokes with a judgment that finally enabled her to turn the tide which was setting steadily toward the English player until she was within a point of 5—2 in the second set, after winning the first. But a pair of placements halted her, and a series of the same kind of shots gave the set to the American, and she galloped off with the final set with the British player on the defensive most of the time. The score was 4—6, 7—5, 6—3.

But in the final, the younger player was by no means up to her real game. Miss Jacobs was more accurate and also more powerful, and her style drove Miss Babcock into errors, so that the entire match lasted only 31 minutes, the score being 6—2, 6—2.

Service Winning Factor

In the doubles semifinal, Miss Jacobs and Miss Palfrey were easy victors over Virginia Hilleary and Mrs. Walter A. Burke Jr., mainly on a service basis, 6—1, 6—3, while Mrs. Van Ryn and Miss Cruickshank, fighting their usual clever game, gave Miss Marble and Mrs. Painter a real battle, before the latter won, 6—4, 10—8. But in the finals, Miss Marble showed the effects of her hard week, and with the steadiness of Miss Jacobs always dominating the play, the match went easily to the new champions, 8—6, 6—1. The summary:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Helen Hull Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Mrs. J. B. Pittman, London, Eng., 6—2, 6—3.

Carolin Antoinette Babcock, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Joan C. Ridley, Ipswich, Eng., 4—6, 7—5, 6—3.

Final Round

Miss Jacobs defeated Miss Babcock, 6—2, 6—2.

DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Helen H. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., and Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, and Mrs. Walter A. Burke, Stamford, Conn., 6—1, 6—3.

Mrs. Whitfield Painter, Dedham, Mass., and Alice I. Marble, San Francisco, defeated Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, 6—4, 10—8.

Final Round

Miss Jacobs and Miss Palfrey defeated Mrs. Painter and Miss Marble, 8—6, 6—1.

U. S. Wins 41 Titles In Xth Olympiad

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 22 (AP) — Athletes of the United States won 41 championships in the Xth Olympiad, or more than one third of the total number decided in the 16 days of competition.

These facts were officially announced Saturday by William M. Henry, sports technical director of the games, in preparing for delivery to Count Henri De Baillet Latour, president of the International Olympic Committee, the lists of winners to become a part of the archives at Lausanne, Switz.

It was the greatest number of championships ever collected by a country in a modern Olympiad, with the American entrants winning more titles than any four other nations.

U. S. Team Largest

The United States team was by far the largest in the games, but the records made by winning athletes of all countries tend to indicate the 1932 champions won because they were the outstanding stars.

Next to the United States came Italy with 11 championships won in track and field, gymnastics, shooting, fencing, cycling and wrestling, with France third by scoring 10 victories in weight lifting, equestrian sports, fencing, cycling, wrestling and yachting. Sweden took six of its nine championships for fourth place in wrestling, with the others coming in shooting, modern pentathlon and yachting.

Only half a dozen of the nations which participated in the Olympics failed to place men in the first six of at least one event, with 29 countries, having athletes named on the honor roll.

Japan Surprises

The outstanding surprise among the Olympic winners was Japan, in fifth place, with champions in track and field, swimming and equestrian sports to win more than three times as many gold medals as had ever been won in the past by the sons of Nippon.

Hungary won two championships in gymnastics, two in fencing, one in boxing and one in water polo for the sixth place in team standings.

United States competitors took 16 track and field titles, nine swimming, three gymnastic, three wrestling, three rowing, two boxing, two yachting, two equestrian and one fencing championship.

American Women Aid

American women athletes, competing in three sports, track and field, swimming and fencing, captured a total of 11 first places, or more than 25 per cent of the United States total. The men, participating in 14 sports, accumulated the remaining 30 firsts.

The standings which place United States, Italy, France, Sweden, Japan and Hungary in the order named, are based only on Olympic championships and do not take into consideration points made in other placings.

Vines Wins Second Leg on Casino Bowl

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 22 (AP)—A deadly baseline barrage Saturday gave H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., national tennis champion, his second leg on the historic Newport Casino trophy. He caused his name to be engraved twice on that bowl, under that of "Big Bill" Tilden, by overwhelming his Davis Cup team mate, Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Texas, in straight sets, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3.

Then he added to the Texan's discomfort by joining with his fellow Californian, Keith Gledhill, and trouncing Allison and John W. Van Ryn for the Casino doubles trophies.

Allison and Van Ryn, who hold the national and Davis Cup championships, as well as almost every other prized doubles titles in the tennis world, were outplayed by the widest margins as they bowed in four sets, 6—8, 13—11, 8—6, 6—2.

Wines used this tourney last year as a stepping stone to the national championship. He returned from the unsuccessful Davis Cup quest last week and up to Saturday his Newport progress was decidedly unimpressive.

He was his old self against Allison, however, and his performance should make him the odds on favorite for the coming national championship. The summary:

NEWPORT CASINO TENNIS TOURNAMENT—Singles Final

H Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., defeated Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4.

Doubles Final

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., and Keith Gledhill, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, and John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, 6—8, 13—11, 8—6, 6—2.

PERFECT MARK BY NEW JERSEY SHOT

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 22 (AP)—Setting a pace that caused all opposition to wither and fall by the wayside, Fred Tomlin of Glassboro, N. J., Saturday won the second annual open championship of the Grand American trapshooting tournament by posting a perfect score on 200 targets at a 16-yard rise.

Only one target back of the New Jersey professional came a quartet of western shooters, tied for second place. They were Frank Troeh, Portland, Ore.; Fred Etchen, Wichita, Kan.; Oscar Stegall, Richmond, Ind., and Rush Razee, Denver, Colo.

In the shoot-off for the runner-up position, Troeh was the winner, breaking 74 out of 75. Razee took third place; Stegall fourth and Etchen, fifth.

Tomlin pulled away from five competitors who were tied with him at the halfway mark, all with 100. Tomlin, with his record Saturday, became the high average professional in the United States to date, shooting at 2100 targets this year with only 22 misses. He formerly held the national professional doubles title for two successive years and was also holder of the national professional championship at one time.

Clyde Mitchell, Milwaukee, Wis., who won the title last year with a perfect mark, slipped badly in defending his laurels and finished down the line with 197.

With practically all of the field in, Joe Heistand, Hillsboro, Ohio, had a chance to tie Tomlin for first place but missed his 187th target and then slipped on his 191st, which kept him out of the four-way runner-up tie.

YACHT JILL WINS SEAWANHAKA CUP

ROTHESAY, Scot., Aug. 22 (AP)—The American yacht Jill Saturday won the Seawanhaka Cup, international yachting trophy, as she defeated the Scottish defender Maida for the third straight time. The series for the cup was best three-out-of-five races.

Jill won by more than four minutes, brilliantly sailed by her crew of American amateur sportsmen.

Maida lost almost a minute at the start by approaching the line too soon and never was able to catch up with the flying American boat. Jill led by one minute at the weather mark on the first time around the course, was in front by three minutes at the end of the first round and ran out an easy winner.

Today's race was twice around a seven-mile course, to windward and return. The breeze was fresh and from the north.

CURLEY TAKES CAPE TITLE

CHATHAMPORT, Mass., Aug. 22 (AP)—Jack Curley, Stony Brae pro, won the Cape Cod open golf tournament Saturday from a large field by one stroke and at the same time set a record for the classic. Curley's score for the two-day 36-hole medal play was 147, three strokes better than the old mark. He shot a 76 Friday but came back Saturday with a 71, one under par, to trim a fine field of professionals and amateurs. Professional golfers dominated the play. Roland Hancock, who led the field of 77 yesterday, finished in second place, one stroke behind Curley. He is a pro from the Unicorn Club. He carded the lowest score Friday at 73, but was unable to get below 75 on his second 18 holes Saturday.

A. A. U. MEET GIVEN TO TEMPE

TEMPE, Ariz., Aug. 22 (AP) The women's Amateur Athletic Union of the United States swimming championships for 1932 have been granted to Tempe, Dr. R. J. Stroud, chairman of the Tempe committee, has announced. The dates are Sept. 1 to 3. Events will include the 100-yard and 880-yard freestyle, 220-yard breaststroke, 220-yard backstroke, 300-yard medley and 10-foot springboard diving. Tempe was awarded the U. S. meet by Herbert Holm of Boston, chairman, and other members of the national A. A. U. committee over bids of Seattle and Cincinnati.

FOUR CITIES IN TITLE SHARING

Simons Defeats Drewes in Public Parks Tennis Singles Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 22—Players from New York, Chicago, Louisville and St. Louis won honors in the tenth annual United States public parks tennis championship which came to a close on the Shawnee Park courts here yesterday. The tournament opened Aug. 15 with an entry of 81 players from 25 cities.

Arnold Simons, Louisville, won the men's singles championship by defeating Theodore R. Drewes, St. Louis, in the final round, succeeding G. J. Jennings Jr., Chicago, the 1931 winner who did not defend.

The men's doubles title went to Gordon L. Braudt and Carl Ireneus, Chicago, who defeated Alexander Keiles and Price Colvin, Baltimore team, 6—3, 6—0, 6—8, 6—4.

New York Girl Wins

Helen Germaine, hard hitting New York player, defeated Mrs. Virginia B. Dueker, St. Louis, 7—5, 6—4, to win the women's singles honors. She succeeds Mrs. Mary McHale Jacoby, Dallas, who did not defend this year. Mrs. Dueker and Mrs. Ann Lindemann, her team mate, captured the women's doubles from Irene David and Mrs. Andrew Russell, Cleveland, in three sets, 8—6, 4—6, 6—4. The 1931 champions, Mrs. Jacoby and Charlotte McQuiston, did not play this year.

Drewes won the first set of the men's singles final from Simons by driving to the Louisville player's backhand. In the second set Drewes lacked force in his shots while Simons played steadily. The third set was somewhat similar to the second set. Simons made few errors while Drewes made a number of outs and nets.

Steady drives to all parts of the court gave Simons the fourth and final set. Drewes fought hard in this set as indicated by the fact that all but two games were deuced.

Eliminates Mitchell

Simons reached the semifinals of the men's singles by a brilliant victory over Dennison L. Mitchell, Washington, D. C., player. Mitchell's clever drop shots accounted for many points in the first two sets. Play reacher 3-all in the third set when Simons began a net attack which gave him the set, 6—3.

The Louisville player continued his net play to win the next two sets easily. Mitchell's drop shots were less effective and Simons's game forced him into many errors.

In the other semifinal Drewes won from O'Connell, Chicago player, as was expected. The St. Louisan maintained a safe lead in the first and third sets. O'Connell led 5 to 4 in the second set, but lacked steadiness and lost.

Net Play Too Good

The net play of the Chicago team, Braudt and Ireneus, proved too much for Keiles and Colvin, Baltimore players, in the final of the men's doubles. After winning the first two sets the Chicago team found Keiles and Colvin too strong at the net and lost the third set. Braudt and Ireneus were too steady, however, in the fourth set which they won, 6—4, to gain the title.

Miss Germaine showed an improved game over last season when she defeated Mrs. Dueker, the 1930 winner, in the women's singles final. The New York girl's hard drives toward the baseline proved too much for the St. Louisan.

The women's doubles final proved to be a hard-fought battle. Mrs. Dueker and Mrs. Lindemann, St. Louis champions, came from behind to win the first set. Miss Russell and Mrs. David led 5—4 in games, but the St. Lous team rallied to win the set, 8—6. The Cleveland pair, however, took the next set, 6—4, due to good net volleys by Miss David and the steady drives of Mrs. Russell.

In the third set the St. Louis team changed tactics by driving more to center court and keeping the ball away from Miss David at the net. This resulted in a 5-to-0 lead, but the Cleveland players refused to admit defeat and won four straight games on better placements. The next game went to deuce several times before the St. Louis pair finally won it, taking the set, 6—4, and the championship. The summary:

UNITED STATES PUBLIC PARKS TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS—MEN'S SINGLES

Semifinal Round

Arnold Simons, Louisville, defeated D. L. Mitchell, Washington, D. C., 4—6, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1, 6—1.

T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated George J. O'Connell, Chicago, 6—3, 8—6, 6—4.

Final

Simons defeated Drewes, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Final

Gordon L. Braudt and Carl Ireneus, Chicago, defeated Alexander Keiles and Price Colvin, Baltimore, 6—3, 6—0, 6—8, 6—4.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Final

Helen Germaine, New York, defeated Mrs. Virginia B. Dueker, St. Louis, 7—5, 6—4.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Final

Mrs. Dueker and Anne Lindemann, St. Louis, defeated Irene David and Mrs. Andrew Russell, Cleveland, 8—6, 4—6, 6—4.

ALEKHINE LEADING IN CHESS, 4 TO 0

PASADENA, Calif., Aug. 22 (AP)—Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine of Paris was still leading with a score of 4 to 0 yesterday at the conclusion of the fifth round of the International Chess Masters' tournament.

Herman Steiner of New York was the winner of the day. Three games were drawn and two were adjourned. The summary:

First Board—Dake, Portland, Ore., drew with Fink, San Francisco.

Second Board—Fine, New York, adjourned with Kashdan, New York.

Third Board—Bernstein, New York, drew with Reinfeld, New York.

Fourth Board—Borochow, Los Angeles, lost to Steiner, New York.

Fifth Board—Araiza, Mexico, drew with Factor, Chicago.

Sixth Board—Alekhine, Paris, adjourned with Reshefsky, Chicago.

SCOTTISH TEAMS SETTLING DOWN

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 22—The teams are now beginning to get settled down in the Scottish Association Football League and Saturday's results presented a more normal aspect to students of form who, on the opening day, had received great surprises.

The famous Glasgow Rangers defeated Ayr United, 4 goals to 1, Celtic held Hamilton Academicals to a draw at one goal-all on the latter's ground and the great amateur combination, Queen's Park, was victorious 2 to 0 over Dundee.

In the second division, Leith Athletic and Dundee United, a pair relegated from the premier section at the end of last season, gave the impression that they are all out for promotion when they gained wins over Dumbarton and Stenhousemuir, respectively. The score in the former match was 3 to 1 and the latter 2 to 1.

FINNS WIN SEVEN OF FIRST PLACES

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 22 (AP)—Trackmen who wore the colors of Finland in the Olympic Games won seven first places in the open track and field meet here Saturday afternoon. No records were broken.

In only four events, the 120-yard hurdles and two-mile run, in which the Finnish athletes did not compete, and the 100-yard dash and discus throw, did the Olympic performers fail to win first place. Phil Couhig of the Boston A. A. won the discus throw with a heave of 130ft. 4in., with Kalle Jarvinen of Finland a scant inch behind. The dash was won by Alfred Hicks of the Curley A. A. of Boston in 10.2s., with Norman Woolford of the Karhu A. C. of Quincy second, and Bengt Sjostedt of Finland third.

Volmari Iso-Hollo, winner of the steeplechase in the Olympic Games, won the mile run in 4m. 26.4s. from a mediocre field; Bjorn Strandwall had little difficulty in capturing the 440-yard dash in 53.2s.; Ilmari Reinikka took the high jump at 5ft. 10in.; Kalle Jarvinen placed first in the shotput with a toss of 51ft. ¾in., and Paavo Yrjola was second, a few inches behind; Eing Penttila was almost 50 feet better than his nearest rival in romping off with the javelin throw with a toss of 226ft. 8in.; Ville Perhola easily outdistanced the hammer throwers at 162ft. 10½in. and Lauri Virtanen won the six-mile run in 31m. 26.8s. for the Finnish victories.

Thomas McDonough of the Boston A. A. won the two-mile run in 9m. 58.4s. from Ed Kenney of West Medway and W. R. Whitehouse, also of the Boston A. A., won the 120-yard hurdles.

CHAMPION FACES FORMIDABLE ENTRY

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—Tennis stars of six nations will seek the national singles tennis crown, now held by H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., at the West Side Club Sept. 3 to 10 inclusive.

Vines's opposition this year will come not only from high-ranking players from this country but from French, British, Japanese, Italian and Canadian aces as well.

For France the burden will be carried by Henri Cochet and Marcel Bernard with the former seeking the title for the second time. He won last in 1928. The British threat will be furnished by H. W. Austin, Fred J. Perry, J. S. Oliff and E. R. Avory. Japan will be represented by T. Kuwabara and Jiro Sato; Italy by A. Giorgio de Stefani, and Canada by Marcel Rainville and Gilbert Nunns, among others. Of these, Cochet and Kuwabara are the No. 1 ranking players of their respective countries.

Vines heads an American defense which includes F. X. Shields, John W. Van Ryn, Wilmer L. Allison Jr., George M. Lott Jr., Clifford S. Sutter, Sidney B. Wood Jr., Gregory S. Mangin Jr., R. Berkeley Bell, Keith Gledhill, David W. Jones and Frankie Parker.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	82	36	.695
Philadelphia	73	48	.603
Cleveland	70	50	.583
Washington	66	53	.555
Detroit	61	56	.521
St. Louis	53	64	.453
Chicago	37	78	.322
Boston	31	88	.260

RESULTS AUG. 20

Detroit 4, Boston 1 (10 innings).
New York 5, St. Louis 0.
Chicago 6, Philadelphia 4.
Philadelphia 14, Chicago 8.
Washington 4, Cleveland 2.
Cleveland 11, Washington 5.

RESULTS AUG. 21

Boston 3, Detroit 1.
Detroit 4, Boston 2.
New York 3, St. Louis 1.
Cleveland 11, Washington 5.
Only games scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	65	51	.560
Brooklyn	66	57	.537
Pittsburgh	62	56	.525
Philadelphia	61	61	.500
Boston	60	62	.492
St Louis	58	60	.492
New York	57	61	.483
Cincinnati	52	73	.416

RESULTS AUG. 20

St. Louis 8, Boston 7 (10 innings).
Chicago 6, Philadelphia 5.
Brooklyn 6, Cincinnati 0.
Brooklyn 6, Cincinnati 1.
Pittsburgh 3, New York 2.
New York 8, Pittsburgh 1.

RESULTS AUG. 21

Boston 7, St. Louis 5 (14 innings).
Boston 2, St. Louis 2 (6 innings, darkness).
Chicago 2, Philadelphia 0.
New York 9, Brooklyn 3.
Cincinnati 2, Pittsburgh 0.

SEXTON BETTERS RECORD

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 22 (AP)—Leo Sexton of the New York Athletic Club yesterday bettered his unrecognized world's shot put record with a toss of 52ft. 11¼in. Sexton, who won the Olympic shot put championship with a heave of 52ft. 6 3-16in., was competing with numerous other Olympic athletes in a track and field exhibition before 50,000 persons in the Municipal Stadium. The exhibition was offered free by the Mayor's committee for entertainment of city's unemployed. Sexton's unrecognized world's record of 52ft. 8⅝in., was set at the American Olympic trials in Boston several weeks ago. The recognized world's record is 52ft. 7½in.

MISS HOLM ENTERS MOVIES

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Aug. 22 (AP)— Warner Brothers First National Studio announced last night that Eleanor Holm of New York, holder of the woman's world record in the 110-meter backstroke swim, had signed a 7-year picture contract with it. It was said the studios would not endeavor to "cash in" on Miss Holm's swimming prowess by casting her in a mermaid rôle, but that it would try to place her in a conventional part.

SARAZEN TEAM ALL EVEN

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 22 (AP)—Gene Sarazen, teaming with Dick May, home club professional, finished all even with Brad Oxnard, state amateur champion, and Ray Lenahan, in an 18-hole exhibition match at the Metacomet Golf Club yesterday. Oxnard had the best score, a 71. Both May and Sarazen had 72s, while Lenahan was 80.

RETAINS MAINE GOLF TITLE

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 22 (AP)—Isaac L. Merrill Jr., of Camden, Saturday retained his Maine resident amateur golf championship by defeating Hiram W. Ricker Jr., of Poland Spring, a former title holder, 7 and 5. It was the fourth time in five years Merrill had won the crown.

BALTIMORE BOY WINS MARATHON

Virtually Unknown, Clyde D. Martak Outruns Field for Title

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—A 21-year-old Baltimore stenographer Clyde D. Martak, won the National A. A. U. Marathon championship Saturday night in a thrilling finish marked by the collapse of the favorite in the last few strides.

The slim, dark-haired Martak—hitherto virtually unknown to running fame—swept into the lead in the closing stages as Paul de Bruyn, German youth from New York, faltered after leading most of the way.

The highly rated German, who finished fifteenth in the Olympic Marathon at Los Angeles, struggled on gamely and finished third after faltering 150 yards from the finish. Rising, he staggered the last few strides to the line.

Percy Wyer, 98-pound running dynamo from the Monarch Athletic Club of Toronto, Can., finished second.

Martak, who represents the Cross-Country Club of Baltimore, was timed in 2h. 58m. 18s., compared to 2h. 31m. 36s. made by Juan C. Zabala of Argentina in winning the Olympic marathon. Wyer was more than a minute behind Martak.

Cheering crowds lined much of the course of 26m. 385yds., starting at the gates of Mount Vernon and finishing back of the White House. The leading finishers:

1—Clyde D. Martak, Baltimore, Md., 2h. 58m. 18s.; 2—Percy Wyer, Toronto, 2h. 59m. 44s.; 3—Paul De Bruyn, Germany, 3h. 3m. 53s.; 4—Arthur Dewhurst, Washington, 3h. 10m.; 5—Abillo Diaz, United States Marine Corps, 3h. 11m. 4s.; 6—John D. Semple, Lynn, Massachusetts, 3h. 16m. 4s.; 7—Frank Jerry, Newcastle, Penna., 3h. 17m.; 8—William Dreyer, Barrington, Ill., 3h. 19m. 59s.; 9—Jimmy Bartlett, Toronto, 3h. 20m. 36s.; 10—Andre Brunnelle, Lynn, Mass., 3h. 21m. 2s.; 11—Clarence De Mar, Harrison, Maine; 12—Alex Burnside, Toronto; 13—Stephen R. Gerkin, Baltimore; 14—August Shoboda, Chicago; 15—Haskell Clark, Washington; 16—John Beares, Baltimore; 17—William Spencer, Toronto; 18—John R. Booker, Baltimore; 19—William Fullmer, Baltimore; 20—E. Clifton Herz, Baltimore.

After considerable figuring the officials announced that the Monarch Athletic Club of Toronto, led by Wyer, won the team trophy with Martak's Cross Country Club of Baltimore second.

The score was 12 points to 15. In arriving at the totals, the officials counted only the runners who were members of teams.

Diaz, who finished fifth, was disqualified for running off the course.

WEIR WINS TENNIS TITLE AT WESTFIELD

WESTFIELD, N. J., Aug. 22 (AP)—Reginald Weir of New York retained his United States Negro tennis championship Saturday by defeating Nathaniel Jackson of Laurenburg, N. C., the (colored) intercollegiate champion from Tuskegee Institute.

Weir won, 0—6, 6—2, 1—6, 6—3, 11—9, in an exciting match climaxed by an unusual decision on the part of a linesman and what appeared to be a double fault by Weir. He ran to the net to congratulate Jackson when the linesman changed his mind and ruled the match would be continued. This decision seemed to unnerve Jackson and he lost.

Ora Washington of Philadelphia also retained her women's championship, defeating Mrs. Frances Gittens of New York, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Franklyn Jackson, brother of Nathaniel, was the third defending champion to retain his title. He defeated Gardner Kean of Louisville, 6—0, 6—3, in the junior singles matches.

The mixed doubles championship reverted to a New Jersey team, Henry Williams of Newark and Martha R. Davis of Elizabeth. They defeated Mrs. Gittens and Dr. Percy S. Richardson of New Rochelle, N. Y., 6—3, 0—6, 6—2.

Mrs. Lulu Ballard and Miss Washington beat the doubles team composed of Miss Laura Demery and Miss Almeta Hill of Atlanta, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2.

In the men's doubles, Douglas Turner, former Chicago University player, and Richard Hudlin of St. Louis, won from the Jackson brothers, 2—6, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4.

Next year's tournament will be held at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

MISS FOLGER JUNIOR WINNER

VENTNOR, N. J., Aug. 22 (AP) — Miss Evelyn Folger of the Women's Swimming Association, New York City, won the United States junior long-distance swimming title Saturday in the annual ocean race staged by the Ventnor Athletic Commission before nearly 10,000 onlookers. The New York entry required 54 minutes, 24 seconds to swim from the Ventnor municipal pier to Jackson Ave. and return, approximately two miles. Miss Agnes Butler, Bayville Aquatic Club, L. I., was second, 31 seconds behind the winner.

AMHERST TO REPORT SEPT. 6

AMHERST, Mass., Aug. 22 (AP)—The Amherst College football squad will report Tuesday, Sept. 6, it was learned yesterday. Lloyd Jordan '23, former University of Pittsburgh player and assistant coach to Andy Kerr at Colgate, will take charge of the Lord Jeff squad, and expects a turn out of at least 50 candidates. Only five players who started the Williams game last fall will return. They are Capt. George L. Cadigan '32, quarterback; Warner, halfback; E. I. Feinberg '33; J. A. Curtis '33 and J. C. Skiles '34, linemen.

TEMPLETON FOUR TRIUMPHS

ROSLYN, L. I., Aug. 22—The Templeton polo team defeated tephen Sanford's Hurricanes, 14 to 9, on Roslyn Field Saturday afternoon, and pulled up on even terms with Sands Point in the Knox Cups tournament with two games won and none lost. The Templeton four had M. G. Phipps at No. 1, W. F. C. Guest at No. 2, H. B. Iglehart at No. 3, and R. R. Guest, back.

FIELD HOCKEY CHAMPIONS WIN

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22 (AP)—The British-Indian field hockey team, undefeated Olympic champions, triumphed over the United States Olympic eleven, 20 to 1, on Saturday, in an exhibition game at the Merion Cricket Club. When the two teams met in the Olympics, the British-Indian team won, 24 to 1. Rhyan Chand, the Babe Ruth of field hockey, scored seven goals for the invaders Saturday.

WALKER CUP TEAM PRACTICES

The British Walker Cup golf team, which meets the United States team Sept. 1 and 2 at The Country Club course, Brookline, Mass., arrived in Boston Saturday and were greeted by Francis deSales Ouimet, United States amateur golf champion and captain of the American Walker Cup team. The players were taken out to the scene of the coming test immediately and got in a little practice.

COTTON SPINNING DROPS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—The cotton spinning industry was reported by the Census Bureau to have operated during July at 81.7 per cent capacity, on a single shift basis, compared with 87.7 per cent for June this year and 86.3 per cent for July last year.

Evils of Alcohol Stressed By Schools of Los Angeles

Investigation Discloses That Educational Means Are Being Adopted in Several Ways to Assist Cause of Prohibition

Intent upon knowing how temperance was being taught Los Angeles' 430,000 school children, the board of education in that city asked public school teachers recently to outline their individual campaigns against alcohol. Some methods they described have been summarized by a Monitor correspondent in a series of four articles, of which this is the first.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The California school code requires, specifically, that instruction "be given in all grades of school and in all classes during the entire school course . . . upon the nature of alcohol and narcotics and their effects upon the human system, as determined by [natural] science."

This provision by law that the evils of drink should not be left unmentioned in the education of children, has been generously complied with in this State, where it is left very largely to the direction of local school authorities to determine a program of instruction to meet the particular cases which may arise. In Los Angeles the temperance education is allowed to supplement other class work.

That a specific program, or course of study, is not followed has resulted in a multiplicity of teaching methods for temperance education. Fortuitous circumstances may have given some instructors more convincing material, and, again, others may have found ways of presenting the material more effectively than their fellows.

It was with this possibility before it that the division of psychology and educational research of the Los Angeles school district recently decided to canvass its 11,000 teachers and determine how they were teaching temperance to the 430,000 public school students registered in the city. A questionnaire was prepared and distributed. It asked specifically for information about ways of teaching temperance and available references on the subject.

When the completed blanks were returned, they disclosed that temperance education is approached during instruction in four groups of subjects: in English, in natural science, in physical education, and in social science classes. For each group, the approach to temperance varied with the subject matter studied.

It was in teaching classes in English, public speaking, composition, and dramatics that temperance instruction was found to take unexpected and interesting turns.

It is surprising to know that temperance can be taught through the study of English.

One Hollywood High School class built up an effective case against alcohol by observing its effects upon characters described during the progress of their literary studies.

In the same way, the teacher of an English class at the Mt. Vernon Junior High School lost no opportunity to stress the value of clean habits. She attempted to teach her charges that drinking and smoking are not wicked habits, particularly, but that they are weak ones, and that they should all try to live the sort of experiences that are apt to give them strength for their daily duties.

Literature Rich Field

"Literature is replete with material to enforce such ideals," she explains. "For instance, one of our problems in studying Charles Dickens' 'David Copperfield' is to prove that Dickens tried to serve society by pointing out the evils of drinking and smoking.

"The children become fascinated with the topic; for, of course, they find that Dickens answers the old contention that a little drinking each day does no harm. They discover that a drink each day makes a hopeless drunkard of Mr. Wickfield, and brings ruin not only to him and his household but harms all those who have trusted him."

One class discussed fully the habits of dissipated characters observed in its study of literature—and they decided that whatever merit they possessed was certainly not enhanced by their noxious habits. Studying the character of Abraham Lincoln, and other heroes, later on in the course, they reached the conclusion that temperance is desirable.

Essays on character building formed the program of another class in composition. Ample opportunity was found by the members to investigate the influence of alcohol and narcotics upon character and report upon it through their writing.

Class Speaks for Prohibition

In an oral English class at the John Burroughs High School, the pupils staged a large prohibition demonstration which was followed by gratifying results. First, an exhibit of foreign prohibition posters was held in the library of their school, and these were the object of keen interest on the part of numerous students.

The class then decided that prohibition would be the subject of their next speeches, which were presented in three groups. One portion of the class made appeals for prohibition; another followed with speeches showing the beneficial effects of the Eighteenth Amendment; and a third described the spread of prohibition movements in foreign lands.

In noting the results obtained by this class, the teacher says: "On the whole I believe that the best result was a change of attitude from the standpoint that 'smart people drink', and that public opinion is in favor of repealing the Eighteenth Amendment, to one of respect for prohibition—that it is one of the most progressive steps taken in modern civilization, and that it needs each of us to do our share in molding opinion favoring its support."

Dramatics Stopped Drinking

During play rehearsals at the Jacob Riis High School, four of the actors were discovered to be alcohol problems. They were informed immediately that if such conduct continued they would be taken out of plays entirely and, since they wanted to be in plays very much, stopped drinking before school. In some of the cases, however, the problem was not yet solved.

One of the young men, for instance, persisted in drinking. He participated, and won, in competitive gin-drinking contests. Moreover, he was pronounced truant. An investigation showed that he was living in the midst of unwholesome influences at home and thought that he was drinking to forget them. The teacher decided to change his point of view.

"He was told that dramatics furnished a better medium for forgetting unhappy conditions than intoxicating liquors," she says, "that he could throw himself into characters and create his own happy world in plays, substituting wholesome play for unwholesome drinking. In quick succession, he was cast in several plays requiring long, hard hours of study. Now he has abandoned drinking entirely.

"With the other boys in the play he wrote and produced an appealing play telling the story of a man who was a friend to boys and, for his reward, exacted only one reward—that they would never touch intoxicating liquors. This boy is now attempting to reform his own friends who drink. He says that a boy will not drink if he can be made to realize that his evil nature is dominant, and his potential good nature is weakened, when intoxicated."

Such plays as Richard Harding Davis's "The Zone Police," "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," and "The Masquerader" are recommended by the teacher as excellent for this type of work in drama classes.

SOUTH CAROLINA MAKES STUDY OF JUVENILE CRIME

Confinement With Adult Prisoners Criticized by Federal Officer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Prompt action, designed to remedy the present juvenile delinquency and welfare situation under which young criminals are confined in jails with older prisoners or are permitted to roam at large without proper disciplinary restraint, is recommended by Mr. C. B. Vaughan, federal probation director for this district, in a statement issued here.

Provision has been made by the Federal Government for transferring youthful offenders from its jurisdiction to local state courts, but in South Carolina the conditions for handling them are such that an efficient operation of the machinery of justice is clearly out of the question, he said.

The Federal Bureau of Prisons, under the direction of Mr. Sanford Bates, has been engaged for several months in surveying juvenile detention homes, maintained by state and local authorities, with a view to utilizing such places, instead of jails, for the confinement of juveniles in federal custody, Mr. Vaughan said.

An analysis of the offenses committed by juveniles revealed that the majority of them are of a minor nature, Mr. Vaughan pointed out, but that the federal law does not differentiate between the child who violates the prohibition act by assisting his parents in the manufacture of liquor and the adult who does the same.

"The essential problem of the child is the same," the statement continued, "but under the judicial code of the United States the child who comes into the Federal Court is on exactly the same footing as the adult. There is no recognition of the principles of the juvenile court.

"The difference to the child may be immeasurable. The only procedure for children awaiting trial in Federal Court is jail detention.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets; talk.
5:15 "Toe Ticklers"; orchestra; soloist.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Edward Jardon, tenor.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Ray Meyers of the "Nautilus."
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 Nautical sketch.
8:15 Ronnie and Van, songs.
8:30 NBC, Drama; music.
9:00 NBC, Sinclair Weiner Minstrels.
9:30 NBC, Canada Dry; Jack Benny; Olsen Orchestra; Ethel Shutta.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 NBC, Johnson Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 NBC, "Tish" story.
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 RKO Midnight Frolic.
12:00 NBC, Hotel Drake Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—

ACTIVE BUYING GIVES MARKET ANOTHER SPURT

Stocks Push Forward in Vigorous Way—Close Is Strong

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—Stocks pushed through to new high ground on the recovery in brisk buying today, with the best levels of the day having been established as the market entered its final half-hour of trading.

Gains ranged from 1 to 5 or 6 points. Sales approximated 3,000,000 shares.

Gains ranging from around 3 to as much as 6 points were recorded by Allied Chemical, American Telephone, Delaware & Hudson, Union Pacific, du Pont, American Can Case Threshing, Eastman, U. S. Steel, Consolidated Gas and Western Union.

The share market and some of the principal commodities, notably cotton, moved forward together. Cotton reached new highs for the recovery, and wheat acted better. The conclusion of the Ottawa Conference, at which it was tentatively agreed to favor Canadian and Australian wheat over the American product in England, failed to have any particularly bearish effect upon that staple.

Improved Sentiment

While some quarters in Wall Street had expressed uneasiness over publication of the detailed information on loans of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the action of the market indicated that Wall Street generally felt no serious harm could be done, in view of the general improvement in sentiment throughout the country.

Rails were helped considerably by Saturday's report on freight car loadings for the week ended Aug. 13, which showed an increase of more than 16,000 cars over the previous week, of which a substantial portion was accounted for by the movement of miscellaneous merchandise, which was accepted as a good sign. Santa Fe, the first of the largest trunk lines to report for the week ended Aug. 20, showed some recession, at 22,712 cars, compared with 24,610 in the previous week, but insufficient evidence was at hand to indicate what next Saturday's report for all class 1 carriers would show.

Chemicals were bid up in response to improvement in the textile industry, which is one of the largest users of heavy chemicals. Du Pont's rayon making subsidiary, furthermore announced a 10-cent-a-pound increase in prices of important rayon yarns.

Railway Bonds Advance

Railroad issues again dominated the bond market today as various speculative loans added from 1 to 3 or more points to their respective gains.

Strength of transportation bonds was attributed partly to the recent approval by the Insterstate Commerce Commission of a large loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Baltimore & Ohio, a moderate upturn in carloadings and the belief that there would be no major receiverships this year.

Sponsors of the rail group, in which there have been some advances of around 300 per cent in the last month, argue that numerous issues are still selling at prices lower than ever reached before 1932. At the same time there are dealers who feel that a reaction may be expected in some of the recent fast movers.

There was a large demand for Baltimore & Ohio loans and the 4½s due next March and the 4½s of 1960 were up in the neighborhood of 2 points at one time. Other substantial gains were recorded by issues of St. Paul, Chicago & North Western, Rock Island, Alleghany Corporation, Erie, Hudson & Manhattan, Nickel Plate, Illinois Central, Denver & Rio Grande, New York Central, Chicago Great Western and Southern.

Some of the industrials and utilities joined the forward movement. Strength was shown by bonds of Paramount Publix, Hudson Coal, Foreign Power, International Telephone, Utah Power & Light and Utility Power & Light.

DIVIDENDS

North Central Texas Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.62½ on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

Empire Power Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the $6 cumulative preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 16.

Memphis Power & Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the $7 preferred and $1.50 on the $6 preferred, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 17.

Humble Oil & Refining Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable, Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 1.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Aug. 22	Aug. 20
100	Adv-Con Min	5	5	5	
2063	Am T&T	116¼	110¼	115¾	110¼
50	Amoskeag	12	12	12	14
25	Big Sanf	60	60	60	
10	Big Sanf pf	86	86	86	
45	Bos El	74	73	73	
56	Bos & Alb	95½	95	95½	95
5	B&M P R S	10	10	10	
10	B&M A sta	15	15	15	
50	B&M B Sta	18	18	18	
95	Brown pf	6¾	5½	5½	6½
5	Copper Ranfe	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
490	East SS	6½	6	6½	
20	E G & Fuel	7	7	7	7
10	Economy	58	58	58	
67	Edison Elec	164¾	161	164¾	160½
20	First Nat S	50¾	49¾	49¾	
99	Me Cent	10¼	10¼	10¼	
25	Me Cent pf	29½	29½	29½	
340	Mass Util	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
34	Mergenthal	26½	26	26½	26
100	Mohawk	10¾	10¾	10¾	
20	Nash	14¾	14¾	14¾	
100	Nat Ser	.90	.90	.90	
228	NE Tel	96½	95¼	96½	96
10	NE Gen&El	45	45	45	
150	No Butte	.50	.50	.50	
13	Norw Worc	86	86	86	
255	Pac Mills	9½	9	9½	
600	Quincy Min	1½	1	1½	
25	Shawmut	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
322	Stone Web	14¾	12¾	14	13½
90	Swift Inter	22¾	22¾	22¾	
230	Swift & Co	13½	13	13½	
65	Torrington	36	35	36	
361	Uni Found	2¾	2½	2¾	2¼
396	Uni Shoe	37	35¾	37	35¾
10	Uni Gas	2¾	2¾	2¾	
200	Utah Apex	.85	.80	.85	.75
300	Utah Met	.40	.40	.40	
50	War Bros	6½	5¾	6½	5½

BONDS

$3000	Amoskeag 6s	54	54	54	

COTTON MARKET HIGHER

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—The cotton market was generally higher today with prices making new top levels. December contracts sold up to 7.88 or 17 points net higher and the mid-afternoon market was steady within 3 or 4 points of the best.

Closing Prices

MONDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 22	Last Aug. 20
3	4		Abitibi Pow & P	2100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
5¾	1⅝		Adams Express	47200	7⅛	5½	7⅛	5½
30⅜	12	2	Adams Millis	2200	22¼	21	21¾	21¼
13	9¾	1	Addressograph	100	11	10¾	11	10½
3½	1½		Advance Rumely	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	2700	10	9½	10	9
60⅛	20⅝	4½	Air Reduction	4200	58⅜	54¾	56¼	53
2	⅜		Airway Elec App	400	2	1⅝	1⅝	
11⅞	7⅞	.50	Alaska Juneau	1700	11¾	11½	11½	11½
3⅜	⅜		Allephany Corp	11300	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
7⅜	3¼		Allegh pf ww xxx	2300	6¼	6¾	6½	
10¼	⅞		Alleghany pf xw	100	5	5	5	
6½	3¼		Alleghany pf ww XL	400	5	4¾	6	
13	5½		Alleghany Steel	1000	12¾	12	13½	
89⅛	47½	6‡	Allied Chem	18200	82¾	76½	82¾	76
13¾	4		Allis Chalmers	1400	11¾	11	12¾	11¼
17¾	12	2	Amerada	1400	19¾	18	19¾	
8	3½		Am Ag Ch Del	400	10¾	10	10¾	
11½	5¾		Am Bank Note	100	8	8	8	
1⅛	1		Am Beet Sugar	400	17¾	17½	17¾	17
7⅜	⅛		Am Beet Sug pf	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
15½	6¾	.60	Am Brake S&F	20	8¾	7⅞	8¾	7⅞
73½	29⅝	5‡	Am Can	400	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	13½
129	93½	7	Am Can pf	21200	56⅝	51⅞	56⅝	52
9¾	3⅛		Am Car & Fdry	1100	10	9	9⅝	9⅞
39⅛	16	7	Am Car & F pf	30	37⅞	36½	36½	36⅛
6	1⅞	2	Am Chain	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	
37⅜	18	3‡	Am Chicle	400	31	30½	30½	
19⅜	11		Am Com Alcohol	1400	19¼	19¼	19¼	19
11¼	2		Am European	400	10	9½	10	9¼
33	23¼		Am & For Pow	16100	10¾	9⅜	10½	9¼
38½	5		Am & For Pow	100	27	24½	27	22¼
77¼	23¼		Am & For Pow 7	1400	32	27	31	25
2½	1		Am & For Pw 2pf	1100	18½	14¼	18½	14¾
14	5		Am Hide & L	200	5	4	5	
21¾	4	2	Am Hide & L pf	400	15	14¾	14¾	
9⅞	2½		Am Ice	2100	9½	9	9⅛	
4	1		Am International	6100	9⅞	8⅞	9⅜	8⅝
10½	3⅝		Am La France	500	⅞	⅞	⅞	
44¾	14⅜	7	Am Locomotive	400	10	9¾	9¾	10
6⅝	6½		Am Loco pf	200	35	35	35	
19½	6½		Am Metal	1400	5¼	5	5¼	5⅛
16⅞	3		Am Metal 6%	20	17	17	17	
50	15¼	6	Am Power & Lt	27500	12⅛	11	12	10½
49¾	10	5	Am P&L 6% pf	1200	54⅞	52	54½	52
15	3½		Am P&L pf A	1400	45	42	45	42
13	3		Am Radiator	11100	9¾	8⅝	9¼	8½
29¼	13¾	3	Am Rolling Mill	17100	12½	10¼	12½	
20⅛	5½		Am Safety Razor	400	23¾	23½	23½	22
55	15		Am Smelt & Ref	2700	18½	17	18½	17⅝
9¾	3		Am Smelt&R 2pf	100	38¾	36¾	36¾	
36¾	20	2½‡	Am Steel Fdries	1300	8¾	8¾	8¾	8
39¼	13	2	Am Stores	400	33	32½	33	
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Sugar Ref	400	30	29½	30	29
70	11½		Am Tel & Tel	36100	110⅜	110⅜	115⅞	109⅞
34½	11	2	Am Type F pf	10	25	25	25	25
75	27	6	Am Wat W&E	6100	28	26½	28	26¼
31	11	2	Am Wat pf 6	1100	70	66½	70	
155⅞	15⅜		Am WW&E ct	100	22¾	21¾	22¾	
35	15½		Am Woolen	300	6½	5⅜	6¼	5½
	4½		Am Woolen pf	100	33¼	31	33	31
23	10		Am Writ Pap ct	100	3	3	3	
12⅜	3		Am Zinc Lead&S	100	4	4	4	
24⅞	8	1.20	Am Zinc S&S pf	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	
8100	9½	8⅝	Anaconda Cop	8100	9½	8⅝	9¼	9
3300	11	10	Anchor Cap	3300	11	10	10¾	10
100	12⅜	12½	Archer Daniels	100	12⅜	12½	12½	
400	53	50¾	Armour Del pf	400	53	50¾	53	
700	21¼	21	Armour Ill A	700	21¼	21	21¼	21¼
200	11⅛	1	Armour Ill B	200	11⅛	1	11⅛	11⅛
700	13⅜	12	Armour Ill pf	700	13⅜	12	13	
100	5	5	Art Metal Const	100	5	5	5	
100	3	2	Asso Apparel Ind	100	3	2	2	
200	6½	6¼	Asso Dry Goods	200	6½	6¼	6½	6
16100	54¾	48¾	Atchison T&SF	16100	54¾	48¾	54¾	48⅝
1100	70⅛	64¾	Atl Coast Line	1100	70⅛	64¾	70¼	65¾
3400	31	26	Atl Refining	3400	31	26	31	28
5200	18⅛	17½	Atlas Powder pf	200	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
10	68	68	Atlas Tack	200	23¾	23¾	23¾	3½
5400	69	63½	Auburn Auto	200	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
200	1⅛	1	Austin Nichols	2100	4⅞	4¾	4½	4⅝
2100	47⅛	43⅝	Aviation Corp Del					

—B—

8½	2	..	Baldwin Loco	1700	7¼	6⅞	7	6½
24½	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	20	23⅞	22½	23	
33¼	10	..	Balt & Ohio	24300	15½	14½	15⅜	14¼
33⅛	10	2	Bangor & Aroos	1100	21⅞	19¾	21⅝	19½
6¼	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	1100	38	34¼	35	33½
43½	10	..	Beatrice Cream	2100	6	5¾	5⅞	6
4¼	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	3200	21½	20	21½	20
24⅜	6	..	Best & Co	6200	10¾	10	10¾	9¾
24⅜	11¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	2100	12⅞	11½	12⅞	10⅝
44	16¼	..	Beth Steel pf	6100	27	25	27	24½
22¼	4⅞	..	Bohn Alum & Br	2100	40¼	39	40⅜	38¾
1400	13¼	12¼	Booth Fisheries	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	
43½	20	2	Borden	3700	30	28¾	30	29
14½	4	..	Borg Warner	700	9⅞	9½	9⅞	9½
11¾	2⅞	..	Boston & Maine	200	12	11	12	10
50¼	11¼	..	Briggs Mfg	3500	6¼	5¾	6⅛	5⅝
89½	31½	6	Brooklyn Man T	4600	27⅜	25⅜	27⅜	25½
51	23¼	6	Brooklyn T pf	2100	63½	59½	63½	
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	42	42	42	
36	23	3	Brown Shoe	2900	81	77	80¼	76
5	1½	..	Bruns Terminal	200	13½	13½	13½	
8⅛	2⅛	..	Bucyrus Erie	500	4¾	4½	4⅝	4½
28⅛	⅝	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	6¼	6	6¼	4½
4½	⅜	..	Budd Mfg	2100	13¼	12¾	13¼	11½
7¾	2⅛	..	Budd Wheel	300	2⅞	2¼	2¾	2¼
13	6¼	.80	Bullard	100	7	7	7	
21¼	3¼	..	Burroughs Add	4200	10⅞	10	10⅝	10
65	7¼	7	Bush Terminal	2400	7¼	6½	7¼	6½
85	12	7	Bush Term pfds	160	23	20¼	22½	20
19	7	..	Byers	80	45	41	45	

—C—

11⅞	4¼	..	Calif Packing	400	10	9½	10	..
1	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	100	½	½	½	..
14½	6	1.20	Calumet & Hecla	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
20⅝	7¼	..	Canada Dry	900	13¾	12⅜	13¾	..
20	10⅛	1	Canadian Pacific	107500	17¼	14⅜	16⅜	14¾
75	27	6	Cannon Mills	300	17½	17⅜	17½	8
70	39	..	Capital Admin	100	6	5⅞	6	..
62½	16¾	..	Caro C&O st	10	62½	62½	62½	..
15	4⅜	.50	Case Thresh	29300	57⅜	52¾	56⅝	53
5	1¼	..	Caterpillar Trac	500	11	9⅜	11	10
2¼	⅜	..	Celanese Corp	1400	4⅝	4	4½	4
19⅝	7⅜	1½	Celotey ct	200	18¾	18¾	18¾	..
78	25	..	Central Aguirre	100	13½	13½	13½	..
6¼	2⅜	..	Central RR of NJ	200	71	70	71	..
15	5½	..	Century Ribbon	400	4¼	4	4¼	..
17½	16½	..	Cerro de Pasco	1500	11¾	11	11½	11
20⅝	4⅞	.2	Checker Cab new	200	17½	17¼	17½	11
31½	9⅜	2½	Chesapeake Corp	6700	18	16⅛	18	16½
1¾	⅛	..	Ches & Ohio	21400	26¼	24¾	26¼	24½
27⅛	½	..	Chi & E Ill	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
15½	2½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	300	3	2¾	2¾	2½
3¼	¾	..	Chi & Gt W pf	8400	10⅛	9	10⅛	8¾
5¼	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & StP	1900	3	2½	3	2¼
12⅝	2	..	Chi Mil & StP pf	17200	4¾	3½	4¾	3¾
5	⅛	..	Chi & N'western	36700	11¼	9⅜	11¼	9⅛
6¾	1	..	Chi & N'west pf	500	22	18	23	18
11⅞	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	900	4½	4½	4½	4⅛
16⅜	1½	..	Chi Pneu Tool pf	1100	7⅞	7½	7½	
24½	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	4600	11⅜	9½	11⅜	9⅝
27½	4¼	..	Chi RI & P 6%	400	19	15¼	19	15
9	5	..	Chi RI & P 7%	700	25⅞	20	25	18
7½	1½	..	Chichasha Col O	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
13¾	5	1	Childs Company	100	4	4	4	
28½	11⅛	2	Chrysler	35400	14⅞	14	14¾	13⅞
68	50	6½	City Ice & Fuel	200	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	
21⅜	¼	..	City Ice & F pf	100	58	58	58	
22	10	1	City Stores	800	⅞	⅞	⅞	¾
96	90	7	Clett Peabody	100	10	10	10	10
31½	11	1	Cluett Pbdy pf	10	90	90	90	
65	65	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	1100	15⅛	14¾	15	14¾
10⅞	2¾	..	Colg-Palm-P pf	300	61¾	61	61¾	
25	2⅞	..	Collins & Aikman	1200	8	8	8	
25	21½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	2700	9⅞	7½	9⅜	
24	8	..	Colo & Southern	19200	25	25	25	
16⅛	4¼	..	Colo & So 1pf	16	20	20	20	
79	40	6	Columbia Gas	1200	15⅞	14⅝	15⅞	14¼
41⅞	13½	2	Columbia Gas A	200	72	71	72	
12⅞	4¼	..	Columbian Carb	3700	32	29	32	29¾
11	3⅞	.50	Columbian Pic vtc	2500	13½	11⅞	13	12
70	40	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	400	7	6⅞	6⅞	
26½	11¾	3	Comm Cred A	110	70	70	70	69½
77⅜	10⅞	6	Comm Inv Tr	1400	22½	22½	22½	22½
77	55½	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	20¼	19⅝	20⅛	18¾
10⅜	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	8900	75½	75	75½	
47⅜	15⅜	6	Comwith & So	14200	10	9	10	9¼
68½	27⅜	6	Comwith & S 6pf	500	4½	2¾	4½	3¾
11½	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	100	60	59¾	60	57¼
5½	1	..	Consol Film Ind	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	
11¾	2¾	..	Consol Film 1 pf	100	3½	3½	3½	
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	900	6¼	6	6¼	
95	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	26700	60⅞	58	60¾	57¾
10⅞	4¾	1	Consol Laundries	700	95	94½	95	
1	¼	..	Consol Oil	3500	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	8
2½	⅜	..	Consol Textile	400	¾	¾	¾	
2⅞	2⅜	..	Container A	100	15⅜	15	15	
1⅞	⅜	..	Cont Baking A	300	6⅞	6½	6⅞	
1⅞	⅜	..	Cont Baking B	1300	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	6¼
4¾	2⅛	6	Cont Baking pf	400	40	40	40	40
41	17⅜	2	Cont Can	4000	31¼	29¾	31¼	29¾
5	3	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	5	5	5	
25⅛	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	3000	22	18⅞	21¼	18¾
13⅛	⅝	..	Cont Motors	200	1¾	1½	1¾	1½
28⅜	3⅜	..	Cont Oil	4600	7½	6⅞	7	7
47¾	24⅞	6	Corn Products	5600	45¾	43⅝	44½	43¾
23	13½	2‡	Cream of Wheat	100	19	19	19	18½
22	10¼	..	Crex Carpet	400	23	21¾	23	21⅝
4½	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	7100	6⅝	4½	6	4¼
15⅞	7⅞	..	Crown Cork & S	100	13	13	13	12½
17	4	..	Cuba Co	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
2⅞	⅜	..	Cuba Rr pf	10	15	15	15	
17	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	1500	2½	2¼	2½	
31	7	..	Cuban S pf	60	20	20	20	
86	47	7	Curtis Publishing	1500	16¼	16	16½	
23¾	⅞	..	Curtis Pub pf	400	71	70	71	
33¼	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	14600	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛
10	3½	..	Curtis-Wright A	11000	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	3⅝
			Cutler Hammer	100	9	9	9	

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14	6½	.60	Davison Chem	500	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4⅛
10⅜	3	..	Davega St	400	7⅝	7½	7⅝	4¼
27¾	6	1.20	Del Water Serv	4100	6¾	6	6¾	5¾
13⅜	10½	1	Fidelity Phe In	2100	21⅞	19	21⅞	18½
59½	45	6	Firestone T&R	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	
53	35	2.50	Firestone pf A	300	57½	57¼	57¾	
7½	2	..	First Nat Stores	2300	50¾	47¼	49½	50¼
12½	3	..	Follansbee B	1800	6	4¾	5¼	4½
21½	10¼	1.20	Foster-Wheeler	1000	11½	10¾	11½	10
5½	1	..	Fourth Nat Inv	400	26	19⅞	20	19
5¾	1	..	Foundation	400	5¼	4⅝	5¼	4¾
			Fox Film A	1300	4¾	4½	4¾	4⅝
11	5	.20e	Ohio Oil	8700	9¾	9½	9⅞	9½
4	1		Oliver Farm Eq	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	
7¾	2½	..	Oliver F E ppf	100	6½	6½	6½	
43¼	1½	..	Omnibus	100	3	3	3	
22½	9	1.50	Otis Elevator	1700	17⅞	16⅞	17⅜	16½
4⅜	1¼	..	Otis Steel	6700	4⅜	3½	4	3¼
14	3½	..	Otis Steel ppf	12100	13⅜	9	11	4¼
44⅞	28	4	Outlet Co	20	32	32	32	
114⅞	98	7	Outlet Co	20	32	32	32	
27½	12	2	Owens Ill Glass	200	25½	25	25⅛	

—P—

37	16⅞	2	Pacific Gas&El	1200	30⅞	29⅝	30⅞	29½
41¾	26¾	3	Pacific Lighting	1400	40½	40	40½	39¼
10¾	3¼	..	Pacific Mills	5000	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
104¾	58	7	Pacific Tel&Tel	1200	80	78¼	80	
5	1½	..	Packrd Motor	18000	3¼	3⅛	4	3⅜
11½	1½	..	Paramount Pub	67100	7½	6¾	7½	6⅝
7½	2	..	Park & Tilford	200	7¾	7¼	7¾	6⅝
1¾	⅝	..	Park Utah	200	1½	1	1	1
1½	¼	..	Pathe Exchange	400	1	⅞	1	1⅛
4¾	1½	..	Pathe Exch A	400	4	3½	4	
32⅝	16	1	Peerless Motor	600	2	1½	2	1¾
1¾	¼	..	Penick & Ford	500	26	25	26	24¾
34½	13	2.40	Penn Dixie Cem	900	1½	1⅜	1½	
23⅝	13½	1¾	Pennsylvania RR	37100	18¼	17	17⅝	17
121	39	5	Peoples Gas Lt&C	700	78	75⅝	78	
3½	⅜	..	Peoria & Eastern	200	3¼	3	3¼	
13	1¾	..	Pere Marquette	100	9¾	8½	9¾	
17½	2½	..	Pere Marq pf	50	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
7	3½	..	Pere Marq ppf	100	15	13	15	
8½	3⅞	..	Petroleum	700	6¼	6	6⅞	6
41	18	3	Phelps Dodge	2200	7	6⅞	7	6⅝
2½	2	..	Phila & Reading	200	36	34¾	36	33½
32	10	..	Phillips Jones pf	10	14	14	14	
7½	2	..	Phillips Pet	24000	7	6¾	7	6½
8⅞	3½	..	Phoenix Hosiery	320	8⅞	8	8¼	8⅛
41	25	..	Phoenix pf	100	30	30	30	
41	14	..	Pierce-Arrow pf	200	15½	14½	15⅛	
½	¼	..	Pierce Oil	200	1	1	1	
22½	9¾	1.20	Pillsbury Flour	1200	17	16⅜	17	16¼
31¼	21	2.50	Pirelli Co Italy	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	
24	9½	..	Pitts Steel pf	100	20	20	20	
2½	¾	..	Pitts United	200	2½	2⅜	2½	
10	1¾	..	Postal Tel pf	700	10	9⅝	10	9
2⅞	¾	..	Pressed Steel Car	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	
11	2⅝	..	Pressed Stl C pf	200	8	7½	8	
42¾	19⅞	2	Procter & Gam	2400	31¼	30⅝	31	29⅞
103	81	5	Procter & G pf	30	92¼	92¼	92¼	

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130	23½	21½	23½	21				
400	15⅞	14¼	15¾	14¼				
800	10¼	9⅝	10	9¼				
1200	12⅝	12	12¼	11¾				
25100	22½	20⅞	22¼	21				
100	1	1	1					
20	10⅜	10	10⅜

STEEL TRADE SHOWS LITTLE IMPROVEMENT

Favorable Developments Predominate—Output Is Larger

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—Improvement in the steel industry is still decidedly slow, but the favorable developments outweigh the less favorable ones.

Railroad prospects are taking better shape. Thus the Pennsylvania Railroad is about to inquire for 1500 box cars, which would require close to 20,000 tons of steel. Pig iron demand throughout the country has been the best so far this summer, with several attractive tonnages being figured on. Iron and steel scrap prices continue buoyant. Finished steel prices are somewhat firmer.

Automobile production in July was down 41 per cent from June, while August will probably register the smallest production so far this year. However, optimism radiates from Detroit. With confidence returning in general the public will be in the mood to buy cars, it is believed. Hence some upturn in production in the fall is expected.

The steel pace is somewhat higher at 15 per cent of capacity, compared with 14 per cent which had been the approximate level for the last two or three weeks. There have been several announcements of forthcoming plant resumptions recently so that it is the impression that the operating pace will be increasing from now on.

New Bridge Construction

Two bridges at San Francisco will account for 250,000 tons of steel. One of these is an old project, the building of which was postponed a year ago because of lack of financing. Now plans are to go ahead, not only for this structure but for a second one, each bridge requiring roughly 125,000 tons of steel.

The steel price situation is the firmest in several weeks. A few days ago galvanized sheets developed weakness in the East when an idle mill was offering from surplus stocks. However, that material has been cleaned up and the market is again firm at 2.85 cents a pound, Pittsburgh. Concessions of $2 a ton in hot-rolled sheets have been made recently, principally to barrel makers, though the official quotation of 2.20 cents a pound, Pittsburgh, is unchanged.

Pig iron prices in eastern Pennsylvania are down 50 cents a ton to $13, furnace, because of strong competition on the part of imported Dutch iron. This has brought down the composite price of pig iron to the lowest level since August, 1915. However, the average price of iron and steel scrap has risen to the highest level since early June.

It is expected that within 60 days the railroads will launch an active program of car repairing. This in itself will require much steel. Moreover, it may be found during this time that many cars are not worth repairing with the result that entirely new equipment will be purchased. The Great Northern and Northern Pacific are expected to come into the market soon for substantial tonnages of steel rails.

Structural Steel Inquiries

Demand for steel at New York is no greater in aggregate but is somewhat more diversified, a good development. Fresh inquiry is appearing from idle plants which are about to resume, and from other consumers who had not been heard from in months. Because of the bridge inquiries at San Francisco, total structural steel inquiries are the largest since April, 1931.

The better demand for pig iron throughout the country is the latest important development in the steel trade. Sales at Cleveland during a recent week were 10,000 tons; at Philadelphia, 7000 tons. Where sales were not particularly large, new inquiries have become more numerous. At New York 6000 tons of inquiries are before the trade, including 3000 tons for the Railway Steel Spring Co. and 1000 tons for an unnamed user. Inquiry in New England is 2000 tons or more.

Makers of railroad equipment are expecting better business and hence are beginning to load up with raw materials. Makers of stoves and other heating equipment are also speeding production. Demand for cast iron pipe is better, thus affording another better outlet for pig iron.

Competition Keen

Pig iron has weakened in eastern Pennsylvania because of the better inquiry, which brought forth keener competition and brought to the surface inherent weakness in prices. The strife between a steel producer and importer of Dutch pig iron is particularly keen. Foundry iron is now available in that district at $13 a ton, furnace, contrasted with the former quotation of $13.50. One or two iron consumers have been attempting to lay in a year's supply of pig iron, feeling that the market is at bottom.

More steel organizations are protesting the imports of foreign iron and steel.

Lead has shown the most strength among the non-ferrous metals, while quicksilver has been the weakest. Lead was advanced $4 a ton in two stages early this week, a complete rise of $13 a ton above its recent low point. Quicksilver has sold as low as $46 a flask of 76 pounds contrasted with its official quotation of $50. Zinc has been the dullest so far this year, but has been holding well in price at 2.75c a pound, East St. Louis. Zinc ore has risen $1 a ton to $19.

Copper has been steady in price in the local market but has fluctuated over a narrow range in Europe, with an easy trend as the week closed. The American price is 5⅝ to 5⅛c a pound, while at the close of the week the European figure was the equivalent of 3.35 to 5.40c a pound.

Tin reached the highest level since November early in the week at 23.30c pound, but later reacted to a moderate extent.

CARWOOD MFG. CO. REOPENS

LAWRENCEVILLE, Ga., Aug. 22 (AP)—Opening of the Carwood Manufacturing Company, closed for the last 60 days, is furnishing employment for about 50 men here.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	85½	85½
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	32⅛	32¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	27	25
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	23½	22⅛
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	89	88
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	75	75
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	45	42½
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	65	65
Amer Inter 5½s '49	77¾	77¼
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	66¼	66¼
Amer Smelting 5s '47	90½	90
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	107	106½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	103⅞	103⅝
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	101¼	101
Amer T&T 5s '65	101¼	100⅝
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	106⅛	106
Amer WW & Elec 5s '24	94¼	94¼
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	77⅞	77⅛
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	14	13
Ann Arbor 1st 4s '95	38	38
Armour & Co 4½s '39	77	76⅝
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	68⅝	67½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	91¾	91⅜
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	88⅞	88⅛
Atch T&SF Rky Mt 4s '65	79	79
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	73¼	73¼
Atlanta & Dany 1st 4s '48	32⅜	32⅜
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	79	79
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	62	61
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	99⅞	99¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	82½	82
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	76	74
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	48½	47
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	59½	55⅛
Balt & Ohio 5 ct Swn div '50	80	78
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	59⅛	56
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	65	64¾
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	105	105
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	105½	105½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	91	91
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	75	75
Boston & Maine 5s '67	79	78
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	17	16
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	104½	104¼
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104½	104½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	88	87¾
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '70	101⅞	101⅜
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	80½	80
Buff R & P 4½s '57	60	60
Bush Term con 5s '55	54	52¼
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	91	91
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	85½	84½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	85	84¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	84½	84½
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	89¾	89¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	90	89⅞
Can North 4½s '35	96½	96⅛
Can North deb 6½s '46	101⅜	101⅜
Can North deb 7s '40	102⅜	102⅛
Can Pacific deb 4s	72	72
Can Pacific 4½s '60	76½	76⅛
Can Pacific 5s '44	83½	82½
Can Pacific 5s '54	81⅝	80⅜
Can South 5s A '62	88	88
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	81¼	81¼
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	49	49
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	35	34
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	38	36½
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	75¾	75¾
Cen New England 4s '61	73⅜	73⅜
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	85½	85½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	74	74
Certainteed 5½s '48	45	44½
Ches Corp 5s '47	69½	69
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	95	95
Ches @ O 4½s B	85½	84¾
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	46	46
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	15¾	15
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	53½	52
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	37¼	35
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	40	39
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	71	70
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	11	9¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	38⅜	37
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	40⅛	40⅛
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	35½	34
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	81	78
Chicago & Nw 4½s C 2037	45	39½
Chicago Railway 5s '27	50¼	50¼
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	56	55
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 "A"	46½	46½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	41	35
Chicago TerTau & SE 5s '60	57¼	57¼
Chicago Ter Tau & SE in 5s '60	45	42¾
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	93⅝	93⅜
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	79½	79½
Childs Co 5s '43	39	39
Chile Copper 5s '47	59¼	58
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	92½	92½
Clev Un Term 5s '73	80	79
Colonial Oil 6s '38	45	45
Columbia Gas @ E Co 5s deb '61	84¼	84¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	85	85
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	85½	85
Com Credit Co 6s '34	98	98
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94½	94½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	10½	10½
Con Gas 4½s '51	94	94
Consum Pow unl 5s '52	104¼	104
Container Corp 5s ct '43	102⅝	102⅝
Container Corp 6s '46	26⅝	26⅝
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	45½	45½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	2¾	2¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	39¾	38
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	83⅜	83¾
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	92¼	92¼
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	85¼	85¼
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	56	54¾
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	27⅜	25
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	32⅜	31½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	96¾	96
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101½	101½
Dul & I Range 5s '37	102	102
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	98	98
East Cuba Sug rfg 5½s '37	100¼	100
Elgin Joliet 5s '41	8½	7¼
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	87	87
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	75⅝	75¼
Erie RR ref 5s '67	49	49
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	44	41
Erie RR gen 5s '75	58	58
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	44	41
Fed Metal 7s '34	71⅛	71⅛
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	69⅞	69⅞
Fla East Coast 5s '74 ctfs	43¾	43
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	5	5
Gannett 6s '43	7	7
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	72	72
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	76	76
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	103	102⅝
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	102	102
Goodrich 6s '45	5½	5
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	57½	56½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	85½	85½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	83	81¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	99½	99½
Green Brier Ry 4s	103¾	103½
Great Northern	90	90
Great Northern 4½s '61	82½	82½
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	67	65
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	65	64
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	74	72⅝
Great Northern 7s '36 A	88	87½
Gulf Mobile of Mo 5s	42	42
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	40	39
Hudson Coal 5s '62	48	45⅛
Hudson Man adj in 5s '57	58½	57½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105¼	105¼
Ill Central 4s '53	49	49
Ill Central 4¾s '66	51	50
Ill Central 6½s '36	78	78
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	51½	49½
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	55	52⅜
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	98	98
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	83	83
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	46	46
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	48½	48⅛
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	12¾	11¾
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	12	11
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	54½	54½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	55½	54½
Int & G Uor adj 6s '52	13	12¼
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	52½	51
Int Paper 6s '55	32	31
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	40	40
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	35	35
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	46½	45
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	54	52½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	50	49
Inv Equity Corp 5s A '47	85¼	85¼
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	5	5
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	61½	60½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	97½	97½
Kan City So 5s rfg 5s '50	63	62½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	97½	97½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	88¾	88¾
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	44½	44
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	75¼	75¼
Laclede Gas 5s '53 C	68⅛	68
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	79	79
L'Autaro 6s '54	14½	13¾
Lehigh C&N 4½s A '54	86½	86½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	61½	61½
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	65½	65½
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	76	75⅝
Loew's Inc 6s '41	90	90
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	43	41½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	101⅛	101
L&N uni 4s '40	88	88
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	58	58
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	38	37⅛
Manila El Ry rfg 5s	70	70
Marion Steam S 6s	45½	45½
Metro Edison 4½s '65	84	84
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	88½	88½
Min & StL con 5s '34	5	5
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	48	47⅝
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	39⅞	39
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	49	49
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	78½	78½
Mo K & T 4½s '78	69⅞	69⅞
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	28½	28
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	43	41
Mo Pacific 5s P '77	42¼	40
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	42	40⅜
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	42	40
Mo Pac 5s I, 81	42	39¼
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	28½	28½
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	8	8
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	72	72
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	92¼	92
Nat Steel 5s	93	92
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	100	100
N O T & M 5s '54	32	32
N O T & M 5½s '54	38½	38½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	39	39
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	76½	75¼
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	80	76
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	84⅞	84⅞
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	61½	61
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	61¼	61
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	70	68¾
NYC L SL cou 3½s '98	83	81½
NY Chi &StL 4½s '78	70	70
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	35	33¾
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	40	38½
NY Dock Co 4s '51	62	59½
NY Dock Co 5s '38	66	66
NY Edison 5s '44 B	44½	44
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	105¾	105¾
NY NH&H deb 4s '67	53	53
NY NH&H 4½s '67	57½	57
	70½	70½

	High	Low
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	89⅞	89⅛
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	34	45
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	45	54½
NY Railway inc 6s '65	1¾	1⅝
NY Steam Corp s '6	96½	96⅜
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	103¾	103¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	101½	101⅜
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	58½	58½
Niag Share 5½s '50	69	68
Norf Southern rfg A '81	10	7⅜
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	30	30
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	87	86⅜
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	100	99
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	64¼	63¼
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	73⅛	73
Nor Pacific 5s D 2047	89	88¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100	99⅞
Nor States Pow 6s B 541	103½	103
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	100	99¼
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	97	97
Otis Steel 6s '41	40	39⅞
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103¼	103⅛
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	36	36
Paramount Public 5½s '50	42	40⅜
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	60	60
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	43⅜	43⅜
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	50	50
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	89½	89½
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	96⅞	96⅞
Penn Railroad 4½s D 570	72	72
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	83½	83½
PePnn Railroad gen 4½s '65	81⅞	81⅞
Penn Railroad 5s '64	80⅜	80⅜
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	99¼	99¼
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	47½	47½
Pere Marquette 5s '56	68	66
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	55	55
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	76⅜	76
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	87¼	87¼
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	101	101
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	101	101
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	64½	64½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	53	50
Phil Railway 4s '37	23	30⅜
Pillsbury Flour 5s '43	99	99
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	65½	64½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	90	90
Pub Svc E&G 4s	42½	40½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	92½	91¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37	99¾	99½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	83	83½
Purity Baking 5s '48	72	70
Read rfg 4½s A '97	85	85
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	75	74
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	64½	64
Richfield Cil Co of Cal 6s '44	24	23
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	55	54⅞
St Joseph Lead 5½s	85	85
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	70	63½
St Louis & SF 4½s '38	20½	19½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	22	21½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78 ct	13½	13½
St Louis SW con 4s '32	40	23½
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	50	40
St Louis SW con 4s '33	98¼	46⅛
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	83¼	98¼
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	83¼	83¼
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	70	70
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	30	30
Seabd AL con 6s '45	12	12
Shell Pipe 5s '52	33⅜	12
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	86½	85
Sinclair Co Co col 6½s '38	83½	83½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	94	94
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97	97
Sinclair Pipe Lsf 5s '42	102⅜	102
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	96¾	96⅝
Smith A O 6½s '33	75½	74½
Southern Cal Ed 5s '42	100¾	100½
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	85	85
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	67	64
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	64¾	61½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	73½	73
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	41	37½
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	54½	52
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	39	39
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104	104
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	102⅜	102½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	94¾	94¾
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	15¾	15¾
Tenn Pow Co 6s '47	98½	98
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	51	48
Texas Corp 5s '44	75⅛	75⅛
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	91½	90¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	60	59½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	51	51
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	32	31
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	62	62
Union Oil Co Sa C '35	101⅜	101⅜
Union Pacific 4s '68	95	95
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	83	82
Union Pacific 4½s '67	85¾	85¾
United Biscuit 6s '42	87	87
US Rubber Co 5s '47	96	96
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	52	51½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	81½	81½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	43½	40½
Vanadium 5s '41	44	41⅞
Virginia Ry 4½s B '62	59	55
Virginia Ry 5s '62	85	84
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	92	92
Wabash RR 5s B '76	100½	100⅛
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	12	12
Wabash RR 5½s '75	57	57
Wabash RR 5s D '80	11¾	11¾
Walworth 6s '45	12	12
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	34	30
Warren Bros 6s '41	32	31⅞
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	54¼	54¼
West Eli '45	103¾	103¾
Western Electric 5s '44	48	48
Western Maryland 4s '52	65	63¼
Western Maryland 5½s '77	68	67
Western NY & Pa 4s '43	78½	78½
Western Pacific 5s A '46	47⅞	43
Western Union 5s '51	70⅜	70
Western Union col 5s '38	80	79½
Western Union 6½s '36	91½	91
Western Union 5s '60	68⅝	68
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	60	60
White Sew Mach 6s '40	20	20
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	34	34
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	84¼	84¼
Wis Cein & S&D div '36	35½	35½
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	72	71½
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	71¾	71¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Aug 22	Aug 20
3½s '47	100.21	100.21	100.21	100.22
1st conv 4¼s '47	101.13	101.10	101.13	101.11
1st 4¼s reg	101.8	101.8	101.8	
4th 4¼s '38	103.1	102.31	103.1	103.00
US 3s '55	96.31	96.28	96.31	96.30
US 3¼s '49-'47	97.30	97.28	97.30	97.24
US 3¼s '43 Mar	100.14	100.12	100.14	
US 3¼s '43 June	100.05	100.44	100.05	100.14
US 3¼s '47	100.14	100.9	100.14	100.10
US 3¼s '55	102	101.31	102	102.2
US 4¼s '52	104.2	104.12	104.2	103.31
	107.10	107.10	107.10	

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	23½	23
Akershus 5s '63	62	62
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	9	8
Antioquia 7s C '45	9	8¾
Antioquia 7s D '45	11⅜	11⅜
Antioquia III 7s '57	11⅜	11¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	9	9
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	43¼	42⅞
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	43½	43⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	44½	43
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	44	42
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	43¾	43
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	44	42
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	44½	43
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	44⅜	42
Australia 4½s '56	43⅜	41½
Australia 5s '55	68¼	67½
Australia 5s '57	75	74½
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	75⅛	75⅛
Austria Hydro 6½s	40	40
Belgium (King) 6s '55	30½	30½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	96⅜	96⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '55	99⅜	99½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	104⅞	101
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	40½	40½
Berlin Elec 6½s '50	35	34½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	42⅜	42⅜
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	38⅜	37¼
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	5	4¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	5½	5½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	15½	15
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	18	18
Brazil 6½s 27-'57	18	18
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	55½	53¼
Bremen 7s '35	47	47
Brisbane 6s '50	65½	65½
Brisbane 5s '57	61	61
Brisbane 5s '58	61	61
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	25	24⅞
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	24¾	24⅜
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	38⅛	38⅛
Bulgaria 7s '67	23	23
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	82½	82½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	98¼	97¾
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	11	11
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	10	10
Chile (Bank) 6s '57	10	10
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	10	10
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	10	9½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	10	10
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	10	10
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	10	10
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	36	36
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	36¼	35½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	71	71
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	21½	21½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	27	27
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	91¼	91¼
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	42½	41¾
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	69½	68¾
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	83⅜	82⅝
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	45	45
Duke Price Power 6s '66	63¾	62¾
Duke Price Power 6s '66	63⅜	62¾
Dutch El 6s '47	96½	96⅜
Finland 5½s '58	56½	56½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	63	63
French (Rep) 7s '49	113¾	113½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	120⅜	120⅜
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	47	46
German 7s '49	69	68⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '36	46	46
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	44	44
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	31	30⅜
Germ El Pow 7s '53	45½	45½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	47	46½
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	40	40
Hamburg 6s '46	36½	36½
Sansa 6s '39 ww	28½	28½
Harpen 6s 49 ww	43⅞	43⅞
Hungary Mun 7s '46	22	22
Italy (King) 7s '51	91½	91
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	52½	51
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	62	61½
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	39	39
Karstadt 6s '43	21¾	21½

	High	Low
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	15¼	15¼
Krenuger & Toll 5s ct	12	12
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104¾	104¾
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104½	104½
Mex 4s small A '04	4	4
Milan (City) 6½s '52	71	71
Minas Geraes 6½s '50	10½	10½
New South Wales 5s '57	69¼	68½
New South Wales 5s '58	69¼	69
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105½	105½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	77½	77½
Norwegian El 5½s '57	62⅛	62⅛
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	58	57½
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ENGLAND

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GOOD SERVICE

Rime-o-Grams No. 19

Published: July 25
ANSWERS
Artists

1.
By twelve Bible prophets
On a library wall,
The great modern artist
Is known to you all.
(John Singer Sargent)

2.
Among eighty paintings
Of Washington's face,
The one by this genius
Still holds highest place.
(Gilbert Stuart)

3.
The style of his beard
His name will recall,
He loved to paint royalty,
Grown up and small.
(Van Dyck, sometimes Vandyke)

4.
He shows a grand lady
With plumes on her hat;
But the slender Blue Boy
Looks richer at that.
(Gainsborough)

5.
He painted the wife
Of a nobleman high,
With a smile on her lips
And grief in her eye.
(Da Vinci)

WINNERS

Miss Emily Dembitz, Louisville, Ky.
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Caleb W. Davis, Oporto, Portugal.
Pitzhugh Dade, Henderson, Ky.
John S. Rockwood Vancouver, Wash.

DAILY FEATURES

PATHFINDERS

Frederick Walton

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS difficult to procure any data regarding Walton's personal history, merely the association of his name with the linoleum industry.

England was the first to produce what is now so commonly used as a composition floor covering. In 1636, over 200 years before Walton perfected his product, a patent was issued for "Painting with oyle cullers upon wollen-cloath, etc."

Improvements followed throughout the next two centuries until in 1860 a patent was granted Walton for a product very much like that in use today. He may be considered doubly eligible as a "Pathfinder" for not only did he produce the first successful floor covering of that nature but he also coined the word when he gave it the name **linoleum.**

Rime-O-Grams

No. 31

Old World Cities

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.
This city commercial
Was Africa's pride;
Its founder a princess,
Its limits a hide.

2.
The worshipers bow
At even and morn
Toward a city of spires
Where a prophet was born.

3.
A temple-crowned rock
Reflects the proud story
Of a city whose name
Was the symbol of glory.

4.
This city is famed
For its promenade gay,
Where broad linden trees
Witness feasting and play.

5.
A Greek conqueror
Built a city artistic,
Which gave the Near East
A touch Hellenistic.

The answers with the names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.
Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 31."

Brevities

Ohio State Journal: Wonder how a farmer feels after selling out his roasting ears at 15 cents a dozen, when he walks into a restaurant and finds them quoted at 10 cents a copy?

Des Moines Register: A situation has grown up in commercial restaurant circles in which a slice of lemon is now served with virtually everything but a glass of lemonade.

Florence (Ala.) Herald: A monument is proposed for the man who invented post cards. The inscription might appropriately be, "Wish you were here."

In Lighter Vein

Beauty and Baking

Myrtilla's eyes are blue and bright,
And mischief in them lies.
Her wavy hair is crisp and light,
But not so are her pies.
—*Judge.*

She makes a picture, day by day,
That fairly turns my head.
She also—this I grieve to say—
Makes ferro-concrete bread.
—*Boston Transcript.*

Her eyes are soft and limpid
As the blue Italian lakes,
And on their sandy bottoms
Belong the cakes she bakes.
—*Buffalo Evening News.*

Her lips are like the rubies—
You read of them in books—
But mouths like mine at least
Can't eat the food she cooks.

Boiling Over

Mrs. Nubride: "Oh, Hubby, dear, come here quickly."

Hubby: "What's the matter?"

"Look—the soup is getting bigger than the pot!"

ANOTHER INDUSTRIAL COMPLICATION

Chicago Daily News

The Approach

"Last night my wife told me I was the finest man she ever met and—"

"Well, how did you like her new gown?"

Appropriately Named

Host: "And here we have a Rip Van Winkle rug."

Guest: "Yes—it does have a long nap!"

Good Example

"I notice that the Linkels are making everything stretch nowadays."

"Yes, they even have a dachshund for a pet."

Worth Knowing

TENNIS BALLS ON ICE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

At important matches at Wimbledon and also at the Rot-Weiss Club in Berlin, tennis balls were stored in refrigerators to prevent the heat from reducing the elasticity.

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

SYMPATHY is a thing to be encouraged apart from humane considerations, because it supplies us with the materials for wisdom.
—R. L. STEVENSON

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Just Like a Man'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

A COMMOTION was blockading traffic in a city street, and a motorist, noticing other drivers leaving their cars and going to the curb, assumed that an accident must have occurred. Instead of this, his investigation revealed that a small family had been evicted from their home.

The parents, as in a daze, were looking at their furniture and personal effects heaped in disorder in front of their former home. The children clung to their mother's skirts, sobbing in surprise.

Looking around at the other motorists, the latest arrival asked, "Well, what are we going to do about it?" Answering his own question, he removed his hat, placed some coins in it, and started it through the group. His next question was, "Does anyone know of a vacant house around here?"

A boy who had joined the crowd answered, "I know of one on the next street."

He was sent to ascertain the amount of the rent, and his report being satisfactory, the men began to load the possessions of the evicted family on their cars.

Arrived at the new location, two men went to deal with the landlord, and after paying one month's rent and providing for utilities, the magic hat still yielded enough for a worthwhile trip to the nearest grocery. By this time, the house had been given a hasty sweeping, and the furniture set up in some semblance of order.

Assured that the family could be comfortable, and suggesting to the father a possible opening in his line of work, the motorist excused himself, almost before the family could express their gratitude. But then, as everyone said, "Isn't that just like a man?"

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Envelope (Miss F. O.)—This is the preferred spelling for the noun. It is pronounced *en'-veh-lope* (first *e* as in *end*, second as in *recent*, *o* as in *old*). The verb is spelled without the final *e*, and is pronounced *en-vel'-up* (*e*'s as in *end*, *u* as in *circus*).

"Vestibules" or "foyers" (J. B. S.)—The inquirer submits a rough sketch of the first floor layout of a church. The church proper, exclusive of a projecting reading room and its entrance hall, is about square. The sketch presents it about as wide as two newspaper columns, and the auditorium is entered through two chambers designated as "foyers" which appear in the drawing about as large as postage stamps, one at each upper corner.

No dimensions are supplied, but the assumption is that the entrance halls, while small, deserve a better name than "vestibules" (applied generally to small chambers between outer and inner doors, and specifically to the inclosed entrances to railway passenger cars).

"Foyer" is usually applied to a rather large chamber or lobby, one which leads into more than one room, or which provides more than one entrance into an auditorium. Usage, however, has given the word a flexibility sufficient, we believe, to cover a smaller entrance hall through which persons may pass in entering or leaving an auditorium, and which serves amply as a waiting room.

"Foyer," of course, should not be sounded as spelled, but *fwa-yay'* (first *a* as in *ask*, second as in *ace*; second syllable stressed).

Composite (M. O. N.)—Preferably *kom-poz'it* (vowels short). The prevailing pronunciation in England seems to be *kom'-po-zit*.

Portentous (M. O. N.)—No, not *por-ten'-shus*. Give the second *t* its *t* sound, *por-ten'-tus* (*o* short as in *pot*, *e* as in *end*, *u* as in *circus*).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

In New Zealand there is a levy of 24 cents on every $5 earned by the workers to aid the country's unemployed, who receive from $4 to $10 a week, depending on size of family?

The blue, black, red, yellow and green circles in the Olympic Games flag represent Europe, Africa, America, Asia and Australia, respectively?

V and U were at one time different forms of the same letter and were not given separate alphabetical position in English dictionaries until about 1800?

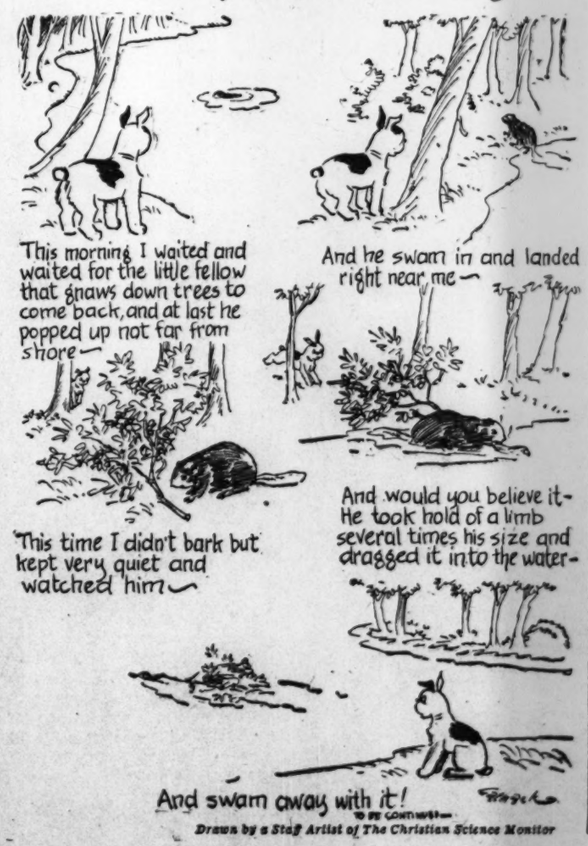
The transforming of the former Zuiderzee into farmsteads will add 7 per cent to the total land area of the Netherlands?

Devil's Island, the penal colony, 27 miles off the French Guiana coast, at times has less than a dozen inhabitants?

Eleven hours and 16 minutes is still the transcontinental airplane record and was made by Jimmie Doolittle?

A firkin amounts to about nine gallons, or the fourth part of a barrel?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


This morning I waited and waited for the little fellow that gnaws down trees to come back, and at last he popped up not far from shore—
This time I didn't bark but kept very quiet and watched him—
And he swam in and landed right near me—
And would you believe it—He took hold of a limb several times his size and dragged it into the water—
And swam away with it!

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

America—Exporter or Creditor

BY CHOICE an exporting nation and by circumstances of the World War a creditor to the extent of more than $20,000,000,000, America unwittingly straddles the jaws of an economic canal lock that is being forced open.

One foot rests with traditional firmness on the policy of maintaining a favorable trade balance. The other foot clings with less assurance but more tenacity to the position of a world creditor demanding repayment.

Individual investors and the Government share this awkward posture. It is something new for a great exporting nation to find itself so suddenly transformed from a debtor to a creditor. England and Holland were importers when they banked for the world. France still is. Because the situation is novel, its full implications are only now appearing.

From an economic watch tower such as the Williamstown Institute of Politics, where Mr. Philip B. Windsor, American engineer, has been advancing the idea, it is apparent that international obligations can be repaid over a long period in only one way—receipt by the creditor of goods or services from the debtor. Partial repayment of loans running into billions can be made in gold or by more borrowing, but the full sums due to America can be returned—if at all—only by sale in America of debtor goods and services.

Accordingly as the loans were sound or unsound, they will be repaid or defaulted. The $6,500,000,000 invested in Latin America is believed by some economists to be paper on which any return will be welcome. Europe's recent agreement at Lausanne that reparations must be reduced to the vanishing point holds out little hope for America to draw $20,000,000,000 from Europe during the next half century on war debt accounts.

So as a matter of hard fact, an economic law is at work to compel America either to withdraw from its traditional policy of keeping out debtors' goods, or to cease being a world creditor. The process of adjustment has begun and already shakes America's creditor footing. One of the first jars came when Wall Street realized that the policy of lending money to Europe to pay interest on war debts had reached the point of cutting off possibility of returns.

Another crack in America's creditor foundation is the inescapable long-term effect on debtors—already obvious—when their goods are turned back by tariff walls. Their only means of obtaining the creditor's currency is to sell him something. Otherwise they must buy his dollars with their gold, a policy ruinous to their currencies and eventually to the creditor. This process is necessarily short-lived. The only remaining device is to obtain more credit from the lender—a policy that compounds interest and causes the creditor to sink more money until he decides that it is poor business.

America has experienced all three of these ways. It has ceased lending and still refuses to admit European goods. So the world of international finance is at a stalemate. Temporarily a cushion of moratoriums renders the position partially comfortable. Basic restoration of normal movement, however, awaits more fundamental projects.

It is beyond the realm of practical politics to suppose America will give up easily its tradition of exporting more than it imports. That policy, therefore, will practically necessitate drastic revision of foreign obligations, private and governmental, unless some unforeseen development intervenes. If American tariffs were lowered, repayment could begin. But American industry would be faced with the competition of goods from abroad.

Whether that is worse than losing a substantial proportion of outstanding loans is for American business to decide. It is not to be overlooked, however, that an increase of imports does not necessarily connote a decrease of exports. In fact, American exports and imports are both at low ebbs today because imports of capital and exports of goods are impossible when other nations lack capital.

Imports of goods in payment of foreign debts would insure repayment and also lift the level of American exports higher than their present mark—not a difficult task. It is the fetish of a favorable trade balance that prevents this higher velocity of trade.

Abandonment of that fetish would shift America into the importer class of nations and enable it to remain a creditor. One foot or the other must be withdrawn before the locks open wide and precipitate an action that could be controlled in advance.

Prestige to the Persevering

WITH Japan's astonishing victories in the men's swimming championships at the -Xth Olympiad now a matter of history, American sports followers are still seeking to learn how it all happened. They were under the impression that American swimmers ranked with any in the world. But there are a few American and foreign swimming stars and coaches, guests of Japan on barnstorming swimming tours, who could give some reason for Japan's present dominance as holders of five out of six Olympic titles.

It was at the 1928 Olympics that Japan won her first championship in any sport when Yoshiyuki Tsuruta captured the 200-meter breaststroke title and several of his countrymen forced victors in other events to extend themselves in winning. Learning that their slight bodies, strong in shoulders and arms, were highly suited to aquatic speed though less adaptable to specialization in certain other sports, the youth of Japan took great encouragement from the 1928 Olympiad, and enthusiasm for competitive swimming swept the country.

Coach William Bachrach of Illinois Athletic Club, who trained John Weismuller to world's championship ability, recalls how American swimmers were invited to make a trip to Japan as guests of the Crown Prince. Crowds of 70,000 spectators watched the races, newspapers backed the project—and Japanese coaches and swimmers had an opportunity to watch world champions at their best. With characteristic attention to detail and technique, Japanese schoolboy swimmers were soon equaling average competitive times and developing such skill that in the games this year Yasuji Miyazaki, a lad of 14 years, broke the great Weismuller's 100-meter record.

What Japan has won for herself by persevering effort in this competitive sport is merely one of many good things she has earned by an ability to learn from others and apply the lessons industriously. That American athletes and coaches to a degree have acted as instructors brings no displeasure when American records have been surpassed. Rather, the incident excites highest admiration.

Higher Prices Help

CHIEF among the tangible signs which have led so many economic observers, such as Sir Walter Layton and Sir Arthur Salter, to descry the beginning of a business upturn is the growing stability of the level of commodity prices. According to the index of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, wholesale prices advanced nearly 1 per cent in July as compared with June, being 64.5, as compared with 63.9 in June, 100 being regarded as the average of prices for 1926.

Business sentiment is powerfully influenced by the trend of commodity prices. Take first the manufacturer, the so-called "enterpriser" of economic society. When prices are on the decline, he finds that somewhere between his purchase of raw materials and his sale of the finished product, his profits have been erased. He bought in a dear market and sold in a cheap market.

For this reason many manufacturers some time ago curtailed their operations to the point where the machinery was turned on solely to fulfill specific orders. But when prices are moving up, as they are today, the manufacturer begins to assume risks, channeling his goods to the open market, on the chance that prices for his goods will be higher than they were when the goods entered into the process of fabrication.

Behind the manufacturer there is the ultimate consumer. He is not called an "enterpriser," but, as he sees a new strength in prices, he is likely to untie his purse strings, on the theory that if he delays his buying, the time will come when he will have to pay a higher price for a wanted article. Action by the ultimate consumer has also been encouraged by the sight of buying outpacing selling on the security markets. Though the advances in security prices do not enhance his buying power until they are accompanied by an expansion of bank credit, the sight of a better valuation for his savings, if he happens to be a security owner, will persuade him to spend more freely.

Whatever was the original spur that put prices up (and the argument may be left safely with the economic historians), the main fact is that if they induce people to be confident, they are bound to be carried forward. This will make more "enterprisers" out of the manufacturers. It will convince more people that the corner has been turned. For business is an endless chain of cause and effect, of action and reaction, with confidence as its nexus. It is what people think and feel that determines values.

Checking Compulsory Radio

AN ORDINANCE recently passed by the City Council of Lynn., Mass., defines as a nuisance any radio or musical instrument which can be heard more than 100 feet from the place of location, and adds for tooth a fine that may be imposed upon anybody who violates it. It is difficult to see why anybody should wish to violate such an ordinance. The person who turns on his radio seldom if ever expects to go more than 100 feet away to enjoy the performance; if he has company, a circle with a diameter of 200 feet seems a sufficient area within which to entertain his guests.

Yet there will probably be some citizens who resent the ordinance as an infringement of personal liberty. Even within the limit, however, those who must willy-nilly hear will be advantaged if the ordinance is enforced. The radio enthusiast whose pleasure is to produce volume for illimitable space must needs modify his desire, and the sight from his window of a neighbor pacing off the legal distance should often prove an effective modifier without help of the police.

It is not unlikely that other communities will follow this example. Similar ordinances may, for that matter, be in force elsewhere, though they have not got in the newspaper. Even though the sound produced is

> As sweet and musical
> As bright Apollo's lute, strung with his hair,

it may be reasonably undesirable if heard under compulsion. Volume of sound in the radio set is, in a way, like capacity for speed in an automobile; in both cases the owner and operator is provided with a means to make himself objectionable to other persons.

It is not surprising that the effort to prevent the misuse of speed by motorists should be followed by an effort to prevent the misuse of volume by the owners of radio sets. One radio set is capable of destroying the atmosphere of an otherwise peaceful and quiet neighborhood, for it needs no argument that a continuity of radio programs is not a pleasure concerning which the neighbors are likely to be in happy agreement.

One may go further and see in this item another indication of growing public conviction that a community, made up of many individuals, has rights that should not be infringed by any single unit or group. The same conviction is expressed by the growing opposition throughout the country to roadside disfigurement for commercial purposes. It functions also in the passage of zoning laws that forbid the use of individual property in a manner detrimental to the value of adjacent individual properties. It sets a noise abatement commission studying metropolitan noises to determine their degree of necessity, and instigates the planning of new state highways so that they will carry motor traffic around instead of through towns. It limits the personal liberty of the few in order to preserve the freedom of the many.

A Moth Over the Atlantic

DANGEROUS reefs in uncharted oceans have never offered greater challenge to the explorers of the sea than has the east-to-west crossing of the Atlantic to the air adventurers of these times. Unfavorable winds and weather have thwarted many attempts to fly the Atlantic with the sun. Yet today a young Scotsman rests happily in New York, having not only negotiated this difficult crossing, but alone and in a tiny Moth plane with only 120-horsepower motor.

Capt J. A. Mollison is a doer. He planned three outstanding flights prior to this trans-atlantic attempt, all difficult, and all were completed successfully. These were flights from England to Australia, from London to Cape Town, and from India to England.

He was told that the east-to-west crossing of the north Atlantic is most dangerous, that to attempt it alone was foolhardy, that a little 120-horsepower machine, designed for ordinary inland flying, could never get across where powerful ships had failed so many times. But he just refused to believe all the "can'ts."

His recent marriage to England's great woman flier, Miss Amy Johnson, who proved her equal ability on difficult long-distance flights, focused special attention on this latest successful effort. Captain Mollison's statement that the mental problem was by far the greatest showed his perspicacity in realizing what complete preparation means.

Four records are said to have been broken by this flight—the first westward Atlantic crossing solo, the shortest time from land to land in a westward crossing, the first trans-ocean trip in a light craft and the longest duration flight in a small plane. A nice bagful of tricks for the flier to take back to England! Certainly it must rank as one of the greatest of solo flights.

Fathers and Sons

"I'M GOING to be what Dad is," was once the slogan of boyhood. Later, perhaps because parents often discouraged this intention, there was a swing in sentiment among sons. Boys might not always be sure what they were going to be, but they were most certain as to what they were not going to be—namely, whatever father was.

Now, at last, the pendulum has swung back again. Boys are said to be showing a renewed inclination to follow in their fathers' footsteps. On first thought it might seem that the longer skirt, the Empire hat, the slightly leg-o'-mutton sleeves worn by their mothers have instilled in boys a new respect for the fashions and philosophies of other days. But the fact seems to be that something more than old-fashioned hero-worship is inspiring them to take up their fathers' work. It is the hope that they may do better than Dad has done.

Not that they feel father has failed. Most of them probably would admit he has done pretty well in his way. But naturally, he grew up in a comparatively backward age. Why, when he was ten years old he didn't know the difference between a superheterodyne radio set and a television apparatus. And if you had told him moving pictures could talk he would have thought you had been seeing too many of them. Of course, father is a success, as fathers go. But he lacked the kind of educational opportunity a boy gets today.

Well, fathers may like a word here. When they were boys they could harness a horse, manage a harrow or strike a bargain—or at any rate they knew other boys who could—with a finesse that white-collared education may never develop. But that really is neither here nor there. For not only are they willing to admit that their sons may have ideas they never thought of—they even hope it is so. Fathers are "funny" that way. And mothers, too. Not one goes ever so far in success and service but wishes his son and his neighbors' sons may go at least a little further.

Editorial Notes

The pretzel may hold high its head and look the Eighteenth Amendment straight in the eye without flinching. It may appear in "high society," and grace the table of the most temperate. For after thirteen years of prohibition it has been found that the rumor of a direct relationship between beer and the pretzel is unfounded. The popularity of this brittle biscuit is said by pretzel experts to have increased since the elimination of its former saloon partner, which indicates that the breaking up of this union was a boon to the pretzel as well as to society.

Undoubtedly one of the best examples of converting a nuisance into a public benefit comes from Philadelphia, where speakeasies, warehouses and buildings, ordered padlocked for violation of the prohibition law, are to be used to house homeless families and the rent is free.

With political candidates being charged for the privilege of addressing voters at the weekly band concerts of the Michigan Taxpayers' Association, the proceeds being donated to a welfare fund, it would seem possible that the speeches would be worth listening to.

Another so-called modern improvement disillusion. It has been found that the ancient Chinese used a system of ice cooling in houses on torrid days. They even went further and used that same apparatus for heating in the winter.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Smith Silence—Politics and Prohibition

MR. GARNER has retired again to his Texan plains after having done all in his capacity to smooth out the somewhat corrugated complications of Democratic politics in New York. He has talked with "Al" Smith, and he earnestly repudiates the very definite rumor which attended his own nomination for the Vice-Presidency, that when the negotiations to accomplish that end were in progress he sternly refused to talk over long-distance telephone with the New York statesman, whose presidential aspirations he rudely ended by his compact with Roosevelt.

Mr. Garner declines to say whether Governor Smith will speak out in the coming campaign. The lists of speakers officially put forth from Democratic headquarters do not contain the name of the "Happy Warrior." Mr. Smith himself maintains a somber silence.

The mind of mortal being what it is, cherishing as it does resentment for injuries real or imaginary, it is not, perhaps, surprising to find Mr. Smith thus taciturn when the Roosevelt forces would have him join in their own chorus of applause for their leader. There are those who go back to the night the New York election returns of 1928 were received, with their story of Smith losses and Roosevelt gains, for an explanation of the Smith vendetta. There are others who say that it sprung from an incident at the time of the Roosevelt inauguration. Others still ascribe it to pique, because the Governor of New York launched his campaign for the Presidency without any consultation with Mr. Smith, who was, by all established precedent, the leader of the party at that time.

But it seems to me that it is unnecessary to go so far back for an explanation of the former Governor's attitude. He went to the Chicago convention firmly believing that he had an excellent chance of nomination. He was not unaware of the great masses of delegates pledged to Roosevelt, but he knew, as every competent reporter in that convention knew, that those delegates would not stand hitched to Roosevelt very long. Many of them were, in fact, at heart, Smith men; more had a liking for various favorite sons whom they hoped might stand a chance for nomination once Roosevelt was out of the way. They were pledged to vote for Mr. Roosevelt for four ballots. A fifth ballot would have seen the swift disintegration of his forces.

* * *

That situation promised well for Alfred E. Smith, who, as the candidate in 1928, had rolled up a heavy popular vote, and of course built up a tremendous personal following. But the weak point in the situation was that the ability to end the threatened deadlock in the convention was at all times in the hands of his two most open and notorious enemies, William Randolph Hearst and William Gibbs McAdoo. These men controlled the California delegation which was for Garner, and controlling it, of course, exercised a great influence with the Speaker of the House and his own Texas delegates. California and Texas at any time, by throwing their forces to Roosevelt, could nominate him.

The amazing thing is, that knowing this when he went to Chicago, Governor Smith could have deluded himself with the comfortable idea that Hearst, whose political ambitions in New York he had blocked on more than one occasion, and McAdoo, who would have been the candidate of his party for the Presidency in 1924 except for the Smith opposition, would ever permit the choice of this convention to fall upon him. It is improbable that either Hearst or McAdoo desired the nomination of Roosevelt. They permitted the convention to ballot long enough to discover that the break-up of the Roosevelt forces would probably result in the nomination of Smith, and with that fact staring them in the face, they threw their strength to Roosevelt at the determining moment.

Reflections of this sort do not encourage Mr. Smith to come out earnestly in support of the ticket nominated over his prostrate ambitions. It is not impossible that he may recall the fact that in 1928 Mr. McAdoo enveloped himself in Los Angeles in as deep a mist of silence as now envelops the Smith offices in the Empire State Building. The day before election McAdoo hesitatingly announced his purpose to vote for the ticket. Perhaps if Governor Roosevelt is patient, he may get such an indorsement at such a time from the former Governor of New York.

* * *

Every day more prohibition leaders are manifesting a purpose to support the Republican ticket, despite Mr. Hoover's very qualified approval of that policy. What he said on prohibition will be of incalculable value to him politically in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Illinois, Indiana, and other populous industrial states. Massachusetts, for example, though normally a Republican state, was carried four years ago by the Democrats on the personality of "Al" Smith, his religious affiliations, and the prohibition issue. This year "Al," so far from seeking office for himself, still manifests extreme indifference to the Democratic ticket. The church issue is not involved, and the Hoover pronouncement will hardly force moderate wets out of the Republican and into the Democratic Party. There is no reason visible why the plurality for Governor Smith of about 17,000 votes should not be turned into a swinging majority for Mr. Hoover this year.

Books of Current Interest

"Sublime Mediocrity"

Philip II of Spain, by David Loth. New York: Brentano's. $3.75.

THE organizer of the great Armada emerges from this work not as the gallant figure his exploits would appear to indicate, but as a painstaking bureaucrat immersed in a sea of official documents, above the surface of which he was often unable to raise his head. Mr. Loth considers that his career serves as a "warning against intrusting great power to sublime mediocrity."

This is certainly not a romantic way of looking at Philip, but it appears to be justified. It would be easier, and possibly more interesting, to paint him as the saint half the world considered him to be, or as the fiend he seemed to be to the other half. But there is little doubt that Mr. Loth's estimate is nearer the fact than either of these extremes.

Philip faced tremendous tasks, and he handicapped himself severely. The bigotry which made him a recluse in the Escorial was alone sufficient to make him unconscious of the needs of his people, or of the true state of Europe. His early travels, if continued, might have provided him with the perspective necessary to a man who ruled so large a portion of the earth's surface. But he preferred to mistake figures for facts, reports for accomplishments and commands for deeds. He lived in a world which did not exist, a world of theory and belief. Of such an unreal world, ignorance and cruelty were natural components.

The Coöperatives' Cinderella

Coöperative Banking, by N. Barou. London: P. S. King & Son, Ltd. 15s. net.

IF THE coöperative movement can be said to have a Cinderella, the lady's other name is undoubtedly coöperative banking.

There are today some 70,000,000 members of coöperative societies in the world. With their families they represent well over 200,000,000 persons, or about one-ninth of the world's population.

These people have clubbed together for a variety of purposes. Sometimes it is to sell their products to better advantage. Sometimes it is to buy at cheaper rates than in the open market. Both types of association necessitate a certain amount of banking activity. But Mr. Barou thinks—and he makes out a very good case for it—that the soil of opportunity has scarcely been scratched in this field.

Mr. Barou would like to see the coöperative movement defeat the usurer by organizing credit facilities for the small individual borrower. He admits that it is not easy. The risk is great. According to Mr. Barou's calculations, the individual and collective savings of the working population provide sufficient resources to meet their credit requirements. That they are not so used "is due to the want of a well-organized coöperative financial and credit system." He therefore advocates establishment of an international coöperative bank which would enable funds of rich countries to be used in developing backward countries.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Prohibition in New Orleans

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently, following a business visit to the New Orleans district by Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, the Associated Press reported him as saying that he "saw no drinking in New Orleans." A local paper took up the issue, presenting a cartoon showing what purported to be Father New Orleans holding up, in derision, the Federal Prohibition Director's statement.

As a fact, Colonel Woodcock did not see any drinking in New Orleans. Further, ninety-eight people out of every hundred who perhaps sneered at his statement also see no drinking in New Orleans. Compared to the horrible debauchery and drinking of "the good old days" in New Orleans one can almost say that there is no drinking here. To be sure, the other 2 per cent have done their best to keep "the good old days" alive, but there is a growing tendency, among business men especially, to "cut it out." And I got this from one of them who is in a position to judge impartially.

The point to be made is that the average person, going about his business or pleasure, sees no drinking, and to this extent liquor is no more a temptation to him. This could never have been the case formerly, with saloons every 200 feet open day and night; nor would it be again if liquor were sold openly, no matter what restrictions might be placed on it. How we can promote temperance by making alcoholic beverages cheaper, of better quality and easier to get is quite a mystery to those sincerely interested in bringing about temperance. In this connection, Colonel Woodcock pointed out that with all the intensive temperance education prior to adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, the use of alcohol was markedly increasing; whereas, during the last ten years under prohibition there has been a large decrease in its consumption for beverage purposes.

It has been my privilege to show hundreds of people from all over the world our unique and beautiful French Quarter. Always I tell them of the difference in conditions now and before prohibition. Formerly Royal Street—our beloved and famous Rue Royale and the chief artery of the quarter—reeked with alcohol from end to end. Not a woman among us would have gone more than a block down it without escort, and even then felt extremely uncomfortable. Not until the saloons were gone was improvement attempted, or even considered. Recent years have seen a remarkable renaissance take place and the French Quarter has become once more the center of New Orleans' haut monde, socially and artistically; in addition, property values have greatly increased. Speakeasies? To be sure—probably one to every five of the old saloons; and each of these dispensing in a year (if they last that long, which is doubtful, because Colonel Woodcock's local force is very active) as much as one saloon formerly sold in a week.

SYLVIA F. METCALF.
New Orleans, La.

Seeing vs. Hearing

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The excerpt from the Washington Post on the editorial page of the Monitor entitled "Poverty and Drink" certainly helps to vitiate the claim so persistently set forth that there is more drinking done now than before prohibition was in the Constitution. I would like to give you a bit of my experience, small though it may be, in support of the Post's position.

I live in Detroit, a border city, reputed to have a strong anti-prohibition sentiment. My vocation takes me daily across Grand Circus Park, where the authorities, wisely or not, have permitted the idle population to assemble, tramping down the grass and foliage in large groups, to listen to communistic orators hold forth from their soap box rostrums. Several hundred are milling around all the time. In the weeks and months I have traveled across the park I have yet to record having seen one person under the influence of liquor. I took the trouble recently to ask a police officer stationed there what his experiences were and he replied that he had seen only one or two, none worth talking about.

In talking with a pro-liquor man recently, who assumed to know there was more liquor consumed than before prohibition, when confronted with the above small bit of evidence, he said: "Oh, of course not; it is not the poor man who gets it, but those who have the money to buy it." He and others like him are oblivious in such sweeping statements of the following facts: Statistics show that about 15 per cent of the population in the United States earn $3000 and over a year; hence this small fraction of the people must have acquired the habit of consuming some six times as much liquor to even equal what is not drunk by the remaining 85 per cent, if there was no drinking among them—and how much more to constitute increased consumption?

The Monitor gives the most practical advice when it counsels everyone to act upon his own evidence obtained through his own experiences and observation and draw his conclusions therefrom, instead of absorbing and passing on thoughtlessly as his experience hearsay evidence that can easily be run down as propaganda.

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